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Contribution from the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Leon M. Estabrook, Chief.
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THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
General review of crop conditions, August 1, 1914.....	1	Clover seed in Oregon.....	16
Special comments, by States.....	3	Trend of prices of farm products.....	16
Outlook for 1914 foreign wheat crop.....	11	Supply of cattle hides.....	17
Cotton condition, July 1, 1914, with comparisons.....	13	Acreage, condition, forecast, and prices of specified crops (tables).....	23
Apple-crop forecast.....	14	Prices of farm products (tables).....	34
Percentage of apple shipments in carload lots.....	14	The equivalent in yield per acre of 100 per cent condition on September 1.....	36
Sugar-beet forecast.....	15		
Durum-wheat exports.....	15		

TIME OF ISSUANCE AND SCOPE OF SEPTEMBER CROP REPORTS.

The report showing the condition of the cotton crop on August 25 will be issued on Monday, August 31, at 12 noon (eastern time).

On Tuesday, September 8, at 2.15 p. m. (eastern time), a crop report will be issued which will give a summary of the condition on September 1 (or at time of harvest) of corn, spring wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, tobacco, flaxseed, rice, and apples, and the yield and quality of hay.

On Wednesday, September 9, a supplemental report will be issued which will show the following: The condition on September 1 (or at time of harvest) of sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages, onions, beans, grapes, pears, millet, kafir corn, cranberries, oranges, lemons, hemp, broom corn, sugar cane, sorghum, sugar beets, hops, and peanuts; production, as compared with a full crop of peaches, watermelons, cantaloupes, alfalfa, and bluegrass; acreage, as compared with last year, and condition of clover for seed; quality of peaches; and number of stock hogs, as compared with last year, and their condition.

GENERAL REVIEW OF CROP CONDITIONS, AUGUST 1, 1914.

The month of July was very unfavorable for crop growth in the United States, the composite condition of all crops on August 1 being 2.0 per cent below their 10-year average, whereas on July 1 prospects were 1.4 per cent above the 10-year average; however, prospects are still 5.0 per cent better than the outturn of last year's crops, which were unusually poor. Improvement occurred during July in nearly all of the Atlantic Coast States, the northern States of Michigan and Wisconsin, and the Mountain States (except Montana and Wyoming). In nearly all other parts of the United States crops deteriorated during July. Poorest crop conditions prevail in Kentucky and sections of

States adjacent to it. The phenomenal wheat crop of Kansas raises the aggregate condition in that State above all others. Winter wheat is the banner crop this year, with tobacco the lowest in condition on August 1.

TABLE 1.—Estimated yields indicated by the condition of crops on Aug. 1, 1914, and final yields in preceding years, for comparison.

Crop.	Yield per acre.		Total production in millions of bushels.				Price, Aug. 1.		
	1914 ¹	1909-1913 average.	1914 ¹		Final.		1914	1913	1909-1913 average.
			August forecast.	July forecast.	1913	1909-1913 average.			
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Winter wheat.....	19.1	15.6	2 675	653	523	441			
Spring wheat.....	13.1	13.3	236	274	240	245			
All wheat.....	17.1	14.7	911	927	763	688	76.5	77.1	91.1
Corn.....	25.1	25.9	2,634	2,917	2,447	2,708	76.8	65.4	70.6
Oats.....	39.0	30.6	1,153	1,197	1,122	1,131	36.7	37.6	42.8
Barley.....	28.9	24.3	203	211	178	182	45.1	50.8	60.6
Rye.....	16.8	16.1	43		41	35	61.0	60.7	73.4
Buckwheat.....	21.5	20.5	17		14	17	81.2	72.4	77.9
White potatoes.....	99.7	97.1	370	361	332	357	87.1	69.2	88.3
Sweet potatoes.....	84.1	92.7	50	49	59	58	97.5		
Tobacco..... pounds.	687.6	815.1	791	757	954	996			
Flax.....	8.7	7.8	17	18	18	20	150.7	118.6	167.9
Rice.....	35.9	33.3	24	24	26	24			
Hay (tame)..... tons.	1.44	1.34	69		64	66	\$11.52	\$11.16	\$11.97

¹ Interpreted from condition reports.

² Preliminary estimate.

Details for crops in all States may be found in Tables 12 to 22.

TABLE 2.—Growing condition of the various crops on Aug. 1, expressed in percentages of their 10-year average (not the normal) on Aug. 1, and the improvement (+) or decline (−) during July.

Crop.	Condition in percent- age of 10-year average, Aug. 1.	Change during July.	Crop.	Condition in percent- age of 10-year average, Aug. 1.	Change during July.	Crop.	Condition in percent- age of 10-year average, Aug. 1.	Change during July.
Wheat.....	118.7	− 2.0	Cantaloupes.....	101.2	+ .2	Tomatoes.....	93.5	+ 4.2
Apples.....	113.3	+ 5.2	Millet.....	100.8	+ .1	Onions.....	93.4	− 2.0
Lemons.....	105.4	+ .5	Hops.....	100.0	− 3.2	Timothy.....	91.6	+ 3.2
Grapes.....	104.7	+ 1.2	Broom corn.....	100.0	− 2.7	Blackberries.....	91.4	− .4
Raspberries.....	104.7	+ 4.3	Buckwheat.....	99.7		Sorghum.....	91.4	− 1.9
Barley.....	103.9	− 5.8	Pears.....	99.7	− 10.3	Pastures.....	91.3	− 2.5
Kafir corn.....	103.8	− 4.1	Flax.....	99.4	− 4.9	Corn.....	91.3	− 10.0
Sugar beets.....	103.4	+ .3	Rice.....	99.1	+ .8	Clover.....	91.2	+ 6.1
Alfalfa.....	103.4	− 2.2	Oats.....	98.1	− 2.9	Lima beans.....	90.9	
Hay (all).....	103.3	+ 4.6	Peanuts.....	97.1	+ 3.6	Sweet potatoes.....	87.3	− 1.0
Peaches.....	102.9	+ 3.6	Cotton.....	95.5	− 3.1	Sugar cane.....	85.3	− 5.9
Oranges.....	102.2	− 2.4	Cabbages.....	95.2	+ 1.9	Hemp.....	82.2	− 5.4
Beans (drying).....	101.8	− 1.0	Potatoes.....	95.1	+ .8	Tobacco.....	81.6	+ 3.6

TABLE 3.—Combined condition of all crops on Aug. 1, 1914, by States (100=average), and change during July.

State.	Condi- tion of all crops, Aug. 1 (100= aver- age).	Change during July.	State.	Condi- tion of all crops, Aug. 1 (100= aver- age).	Change during July.	State.	Condi- tion of all crops, Aug. 1 (100= aver- age).	Change during July.
Maine.....	109.1	+ 6.8	Ohio.....	96.1	- 3.3	Texas.....	89.3	- 7.2
New Hampshire.....	113.9	+ 8.2	Indiana.....	86.9	-10.7	Oklahoma.....	93.3	- 8.7
Vermont.....	98.4	+ 8.3	Illinois.....	83.9	-12.5	Arkansas.....	83.5	- 8.0
Massachusetts.....	106.3	+11.3	Michigan.....	100.3	+ 2.6	Montana.....	96.1	- 6.2
Rhode Island.....	95.8	+ 2.5	Wisconsin.....	107.3	+ .2	Wyoming.....	98.9	- 5.6
Connecticut.....	108.5	+ 7.2	Minnesota.....	94.4	- 9.9	Colorado.....	112.2	+ 2.4
New York.....	103.4	+ 4.0	Iowa.....	104.7	- 5.5	New Mexico.....	113.0	+ 3.3
New Jersey.....	104.1	+10.5	Missouri.....	89.0	- 4.5	Arizona.....	101.0	+ 2.6
Pennsylvania.....	104.9	+ 6.6	North Dakota.....	107.4	- 2.8	Utah.....	105.2	+ .6
Delaware.....	105.2	+ 9.0	South Dakota.....	94.0	-18.8	Nevada.....	104.8	+ 1.7
Maryland.....	111.8	+12.0	Nebraska.....	105.6	-10.2	Idaho.....	100.1	+ .4
Virginia.....	92.7	+ 6.9	Kansas.....	122.9	+ 5.7	Washington.....	103.2	+ .3
West Virginia.....	85.1	- 1.9	Kentucky.....	79.3	- 8.9	Oregon.....	100.6	- 3.4
North Carolina.....	99.6	+ 3.7	Tennessee.....	84.1	- 6.8	California.....	108.4	- 1.6
South Carolina.....	93.7	- 2.8	Alabama.....	94.3	- 6.6	United States.	98.0	- 2.4
Georgia.....	98.2	+ .2	Mississippi.....	95.7	- 2.5			
Florida.....	98.3	+ 4.8	Louisiana.....	92.3	- 7.5			

The progress of crops during July and their condition on August 1 in the different States are indicated by the following comments from agents of the Bureau of Crop Estimates:

New England States.—Rains during July materially improved crop conditions, which are generally above their average, except that the hay crop in Vermont and Rhode Island will be light, the result of an unfavorable spring.

New York.—Nearly all crops are doing well. Timely rains during July helped the hay crop to some extent, but later interfered in many sections in harvesting. The drought last year cut short clover and new seeding, but old timothy meadows show well. Mixed grasses are short and thin. Alfalfa is doing well in many sections. Army worms and grasshoppers have been bad in some sections, doing some damage to oats, rye, buckwheat, corn, and hay. Apples will be a large crop. In many places the trees were so heavily loaded that thinning was resorted to, so that the trees will give larger and better fruit. Peaches will be a small crop.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey.—July was very favorable to the growth of all crops. The rainfall was above the average in all parts of the area, with the exception of the extreme southwestern part of Pennsylvania. The army worm has been widespread, but so far seems to have done very little damage. The corn outlook is fine. Oats have improved and the outlook now is for nearly an average crop. Tobacco has made a wonderful growth and, with favorable conditions from now on, the crop will be the best in several years. Apples and peaches are looking good; the berry crop was shortened

somewhat by the dry weather in June. Vegetables have all improved during the month and on the whole all crops are above the average.

Maryland and Delaware.—The weather has been ideal for thrashing grain; the yields are generally up to high expectations and quality fine. Drought was broken on July 28, and since then all crops have materially improved and give indications of very good yields.

Virginia.—In the first half of July weather conditions were more or less favorable in most of the State, frequent showers aided vegetation, and on the whole there was improvement, especially in corn, truck crops, grasses, and tobacco. The latter part of the month was unfavorable, the weather being dry, except in widely scattered localities, and exceedingly hot, except in the last few days. Tobacco shows considerable improvement, though stands are not full and fields are irregular. Most growing crops will fall short of an average yield. Corn, a large proportion of which is late, will give a moderate yield if weather conditions henceforth are favorable. Apples and peaches will yield more heavily than usual. Irish potatoes are in poor condition, but sweet potatoes are reasonably promising. The army worm damaged corn and grasses in a few localities.

West Virginia.—A prolonged drought was broken in the latter part of July, benefiting growing crops, although conditions were lower on August 1 than on July 1. Wheat was thrashed under exceptionally high conditions. A large apple crop is expected.

North Carolina.—The month as a whole witnessed some improvement, although crops deteriorated toward the close of the month. Cotton, in most sections, advanced, and a fair yield is indicated from the early crop, but the late is not promising. Tobacco improved considerably, though the stand is short and irregular. Corn is in fairly good condition, in spite of deterioration during the last part of the month, and the early planted will give a reasonable yield. Peaches and apples promise larger yields than usual. Irish potatoes are not in good condition, but sweet potatoes are more promising. Corn and grasses were injured in a few sections by the army worm.

South Carolina.—The latter part of the month was extremely dry, and was very hot over the entire State (except in the last days), which caused deterioration. Cotton, as a whole, is in moderately good condition; in some sections it is somewhat better than usual at this time of year, but in others, drought-stricken regions, it is not good; the late crop does not promise well. Corn has suffered, and largely lost the improvement made earlier, because of heat and drought; favorable weather from now on will result in only a fair yield. The spotted, irregular, tobacco crop is in improved condition as compared with July 1, and promises a better yield than then expected. Truck crops are in moderately fair condition, but not up to the average. Melons were exceptionally good and plentiful. The Irish potato

crop is poor, but sweet potatoes are promising. Some damage was caused to grasses and corn in a few localities by the army worm.

Georgia.—Although crop conditions improved slightly during July, the general average on August 1 was moderately below the 10-year average. Cotton is better than average, but corn and most other field crops are materially below. The peach crop is good.

Florida.—The severe drought of the spring damaged the crop and trees of oranges and grapefruit to a considerable extent. They are recovering rapidly from these conditions throughout the greater portion of the State, due to the rather equitable rainfall since about the 1st of June. The crop will be equal to about the average of the last three years, but below the March expectations. The average crop condition per acre is below the normal, but the total production will be increased by new plantings coming into bearing. The corn crop will probably not be larger than the average of the last three years, and quite below the April expectation. More preparation has been made for the hay crop than ever before; the indications are that the September and October yields will be above average. Cowpeas, beggar weed, and velvet beans, as a whole for the State, promise large crops, but somewhat late.

Ohio.—During July, crop conditions in general declined, due principally to the drought and excessive heat which have prevailed throughout this section. Weather conditions were for the ideal harvesting of wheat, and yield and quantity are up to expectations. Corn is badly in need of rain, and considerable damage by the army worm is being reported from the northeastern section of the State. Oats in this section are also being damaged slightly by the army worm. Pastures are drying up, and yield of hay is small, though the quality is excellent. Small vegetables are showing the lack of moisture.

Indiana.—Excessive heat and little or no rainfall, prevalent during earlier months, continued through July, causing marked decline in condition of growing crops. The wheat harvest progressed rapidly, a good yield of excellent quality resulting. Apples were generally hurt by late frosts, and the scale has done much injury.

Illinois.—A deficiency of rainfall and an excess of heat have prevailed over the whole State since April 1, but were most severe in the southern half. This has resulted in a marked deterioration of all the crops except wheat and rye, which were practically made on July 1. The southern and southwestern sections of the State were injured some by drought prior to July, and the Hessian fly did much damage to wheat. Its yield, while good, is not quite up to earlier expectations. In the southwestern part of the State chinch bugs and army worms have added to the injury done by drought to the corn. The condition of oats has changed little during the month, but rust is prevalent. A moderate crop of only fair quality will be harvested.

Meadows and pastures generally have been burned up, and the yield of hay will be small.

Michigan.—Harvesting conditions were unusually favorable. Yields of wheat and rye are generally in excess of those anticipated, except in a few southern counties, where the wheat was badly damaged by the Hessian fly. Corn in parts of the southern districts is curling and in occasional localities drying up. The dry weather caused some dropping of peaches and apples, but the fruit prospects in general continue favorable. The army worm made its appearance at points in the southeastern quarter of the State; its ravages were mostly confined to oats, although in a few instances corn and sugar beets were attacked. Crop prospects in general improved moderately in July.

Wisconsin.—General rains have maintained very favorable crop prospects. Excessively hot weather following early July has caused red rust on the oats in every part of the State. Tame hay on uplands is making the best yields that have ever been seen by old residents.

Minnesota.—Excessive moisture and red rust in June, together with very hot weather the latter part of July, caused the development of black rust on wheat in every part of the State; this, with scald and blight, has greatly reduced the prospective yield. The same conditions also blighted the oats, and, with red rust very heavy, this crop will be light and yield reduced. Barley was little affected by the rust, although some by scald, but on the whole gives promise of an average crop. Winter wheat and rye show fair yields, with a plump berry and the quality above the average. Tame hay has been a bumper crop, with the quality up to standard. Wild hay also was heavy, but the lowland acreage was reduced on account of being too wet. The weather, which was adverse to the small grains, was beneficial to corn, which has made an excellent growth during the month. The major portion is out of danger, unless there is an early frost. There is some stem rot in a small area of the potato district, but on the whole the crop prospects are good.

Iowa.—No general rain storm passed over the State of Iowa in July during the critical time of the corn crop (the tasseling period). Thus corn suffered in some sections at the blossoming period, the critical time, when corn must have a "root-soaker" to mature a full crop. Hessian fly in wheat and dry weather at filling period, account for some disappointing yields of wheat in Iowa. Rust also accounts for low yield of spring wheat. Heavy rains, when oats were in the "boot," followed by hot dry weather, caused oats to head too rapidly and as a result early oats made too much straw and the premature filling of the heads developed light oats. Rust also cut the yield of oats. Excessive heat and destructive rain and wind storms account for the low condition of garden truck.

North Dakota.—Weather conditions have been favorable for rust development and black rust is more or less general in central and southeastern sections, lowering vitality of grain materially, and causing it to be easily blown down. However, a large percentage of the crop was sufficiently advanced to escape serious injury. Late crops, especially late blue-stem wheat, will be seriously affected, and the stand of late oats and barley is poor. The damage existing is due largely to excessive heat and hot winds, which have ripened grain prematurely, bringing on an early harvest following a late seeding. These conditions have caused considerable blight generally, especially in rust localities, with shrunk or inferior quality of grain. Yields will be disappointing. Late rains will be beneficial to corn, flax, pastures, and gardens. There is some wilt damage in flax. The month closed with the crop outlook for the State as a whole reduced from the exceedingly productive prospect of last month.

South Dakota.—Weather conditions have been highly favorable for development of rust, and black rust is general over the State. Early fields, especially of barley and oats, were too far advanced to be seriously damaged, but late fields, especially of blue-stem and velvet-chaff wheat, show severe rust damage, being either directly injured or lowered in vitality, causing grain to be easily lodged by winds. Rusted plants were readily affected by extreme heat and several days of hot winds caused blight conditions to be general, rapidly reducing the heavy prospective yields of last month from 20 to 50 per cent. Drought damage is most evident in the extreme southern part of State, also southwestern sections; but conditions improve toward the northern part of State. Rainfall has been decidedly below normal and of a showery, uneven nature. A result of heat and rust was premature ripening, with grain showing a tendency to be rather light in weight and of a shrunk quality, as well as materially reduced yields.

Nebraska.—Drought prevailed in northeast, northwest, and southeast Nebraska during the month of July, materially cutting the corn crop in those sections. Lack of rain during the tasseling period cut the crop in above-mentioned sections. The winter wheat yield was not quite up to expectations, due to heavy rains during the flowering period (whipping the pollen from the wheat head) and as a result, while the heads are large, many have little wheat on them. Rust did a little damage. Oats are a good crop, with the exception of here and there some fields lodged on heavy soils and some rust in late-variety oats; otherwise the crop is one of the best in years. The alfalfa third crop is light, due to lack of moisture just after the second cutting. A low yield of apples is due to the heavy crop of 1913, accompanied by severe drought while trees were in heavy bearing. Potatoes have a low condition on account of too much growth in vines, so that the vitality did not extend to the tubers.

Kansas.—The most striking feature of the 1914 crop season is the phenomenal yield of wheat in Kansas, being more than twice the average production. The oat crop is made and is a large crop, although not fully up to the early expectations of some persons. The condition of corn on August 1 was slightly above the 10-year average, but it was deteriorating rapidly, owing to hot dry weather; much of the crop was firing and, unless a good rain falls in early August, another poor crop will probably be the result. Grass crops are above average, but potatoes are below.

Kentucky.—This State, of all the States of the Union, shows the lowest condition of crops on August 1, the low condition on July 1 having been lowered much further by high temperature and the continuation of drought. The wheat crop yielded well, not having been adversely affected by the drought; tree fruits also are slightly above their average; but practically all other crops are threatened with failure or very low yields.

Tennessee.—Conditions are almost the same as in Kentucky, but probably somewhat less acute. Although the cotton has suffered for lack of moisture and has been greatly damaged, it shows a healthy condition, is well fruited and highly cultivated. Army worms have appeared in some localities in east Tennessee and prompt measures have been adopted for their destruction.

Alabama.—Taking Alabama as a whole, all crops showed deterioration during July, cotton least, old corn most, but all crops fell below the standard on July 1. Some complaint of wilt, or blackroot, is heard in southeast Alabama. Good soaking rains would save the late corn, prevent premature opening of cotton in the dry belts, and, if not too frequent, would produce record cotton crops in many counties of the State. Damage from boll weevils has not reached expectations, due to dry weather. Wheat and oats came off ahead of the drought, and the yield was excellent.

Mississippi.—The cotton crop of Mississippi made fair progress in July. Cotton showers in many sections, and the checking of boll weevil ravages in others, will offset the loss from the prolonged drought in certain other sections. All cotton, whether large or small, is better fruited, size considered, than ever known. Corn depreciated all over the State. Much of the old corn is an entire failure. Sugar cane, sweet potatoes, peas, and all truck crops, likewise, suffered from the drought and excessive heat. These influences, however, pretty nearly destroyed the boll weevils, and with sufficient, but not excessive and too frequent, rains during August, all crops except old corn will respond, and promise a good yield.

Louisiana.—Protracted drought and high temperatures throughout northern Louisiana have caused serious damage to all crops. The boll weevil and army worm are very active in many sections. In the

far southerly parishes very heavy rains occurred from time to time throughout the month, followed by exceedingly hot spells, and much damage was done to growing crops by the rain and the wind which accompanied it. Cane has been somewhat behind, but is now displaying an encouraging tendency to catch up, and will do so if the rains will cease for a while. Cotton has received a serious setback due to the dry weather and the ravages of the boll weevil and the army worm. Early corn has been seriously burned by the dry, scorching weather in the northern parishes, but the late corn is fairly promising. Rice is heading nicely in the river districts, and harvesting is expected to commence about August 15. The indications are good for a full yield throughout the State. Truck generally is not in good condition.

Texas.—July was lacking in moisture under prolonged conditions of high temperatures, causing injury to nearly all crops. The first of July found everything late or suffering from effects of the continuous excessive rains of the month of May. June had proven abnormally dry and hot, and the deficiency of surface moisture was reflected, first, in the corn crop, which was about one month late. Winter wheat and oats at the harvest were short in expected yields and light in tests, resultant upon washings of the pollens during the rainy period. As the month advanced, light, scattering showers prevailed over a great portion of the State for a few days during the second week, but were not beneficial. Corn began to suffer in the north, east, and central parts of the State for want of rain at the flowering period. Temperatures were high, and the crop was greatly injured. At the close of the month, the rainfall showed an average of less than an inch for July.

Oklahoma.—The extreme heat and dry weather during the month of July have reduced the general crop conditions for the State. Rainfall was extremely local and over widely-scattered areas during the early part of the month, while the latter part of the month was dry and intensely hot. The third cutting of alfalfa is materially reduced. Pastures are drying, water scarce, and prairie hay not as good as in former years on account of weeds.

Arkansas.—All crops all over the State were needing rain on July 1, and rain fell practically generally from the 1st to the 8th. In the northern part, where on account of altitude and soil conditions, and in southern and southwestern parts, where on account of the advanced stage of crops conditions were most threatening, the rain did not benefit corn as it usually would have done. Forage crops and pastures and meadows suffered considerably during the month, and much was practically ruined before rains fell. The last part of the month was dry. No complaint of insect pests was made except in scattered localities, where boll weevil has affected cotton. Lowland

crops are generally good, and cotton fruiting well. The month would have been favorable had not the long drought preceded it. The outlook August 1 was much improved.

Montana.—Conditions in different parts of the State are variable, but as a whole prospects are for somewhat less than an average crop of small grain, but a good average for most vegetables. Hay prospects are good.

Wyoming.—Conditions declined some in July, but are nearly average. In the irrigated districts conditions are good; in the non-irrigated districts grain yields were reduced by dry, hot weather. Alfalfa and other hay yielded well and have been harvested in good condition. The apple prospects are excellent.

Colorado.—Crop prospects are very good, well above the average. The supply of water for irrigation purposes continues to be ample for all sections, the snow melting in the mountains affording the main supply in addition to the supply from frequent heavy rains in the foothills. Most of the reservoirs are filled.

New Mexico.—General crop conditions August 1 were much better than at any time during the season, having greatly improved over the very satisfactory conditions of July 1. Unusually favorable moisture conditions have prevailed during the entire season. The stock ranges are in excellent condition and an abundance of winter feed on the range is assured. The acreage of native grasses cut for hay will be unusually large. Not for many years have the crops in this State been in such fine order.

Arizona.—The acreage of cotton has been increased from 4,000 acres last year to 18,000 acres this year. Fruit prospects are about the same as last month, though above their 10-year average condition on August 1. The bulk of the melon shipments were made during July and the yield was extra good. Stock ranges are in good condition and the outlook for range pasture is very satisfactory.

Utah.—The trend of crop conditions in Utah during the month of July has been practically normal. Forage crops, with the exception of alfalfa, are in prime condition. Mountain pastures are particularly rich for the season. Although the stand is thin in spots, owing to lack of rain 30 days after the seeding period, sugar beets have made a remarkably strong and healthy growth.

Nevada.—All crops have made normal progress during July. Heavy winter snowfall and abundance of spring rain produced mountain pasture conditions above the average, and the grass has been cured perfectly during a dry July. Abundance of forage for the winter is assured.

Idaho.—The yield of winter wheat will be nearly average and the spring grains are looking very well. Corn and potatoes were injured by the June frosts, but they have apparently recovered and give good

promise. Most of the corn and potatoes are grown under irrigation, and the supply of water for that purpose is fairly good. All other crops are doing well.

Washington.—About normal conditions prevailed during July and crops as a whole are somewhat above average. Open winter without damaging frosts and opportune rains favored all grain and hay. Fruits and vegetables were affected by late frosts in April and May. Apple prospects are very good. Hops suffered from dry weather in the western part of the State, but are good in Yakima.

Oregon.—Aggregate crop conditions are slightly above average, although prospects were lowered during July. Winter wheat was damaged some by smut; the excessive temperatures in July tended to slightly shrivel the grain (kernel), which naturally somewhat reduced the yield, although millers say this slight shriveling tends to improve the milling quality. The hay crop for the entire State is heavy. April rains gave the crop a good start and the quality is good. Considerable clover, originally intended for the seed crop, has been turned into hay on account of insect ravages. As a result of the abundant crop, the price is not attractive to the grower. Potatoes planted very early have made normal growth, but late-planted areas are suffering from dry weather. Hop men claim that the shortage of rainfall will materially reduce early high estimates of total production. One of the best-informed dealers states that in his opinion the Oregon crop will amount to not more than 120,000 bales, whereas a month ago the estimate was for 150,000 bales. The yards are reported free from vermin and the quality of the crop is expected to be above normal.

California.—The relative condition of crops on August 1 is indicated by the following figures, 100 representing an average condition on August 1 of recent years (not normal): Almonds, 119; peaches, 118; barley, 116; hay, 113; apples, oats, and kafir corn, 109; apricots, 108; corn, beans, and lemons, 106; olives, 105; potatoes, 103; grapes, 102; oranges, 101; sugar beets, 100; walnuts, 99; hops, 97; prunes, 95.

OUTLOOK FOR THE 1914 FOREIGN WHEAT CROP.

By CHARLES M. DAUGHERTY

The general tone of foreign crop reports during the past month has indicated previous estimates of prospective yields to be too optimistic. Both in Canada and in most countries of Europe prospects have declined and total yields are recognized to be much inferior to those of a year ago. On August 1 harvest in Europe had in its northward progress reached the north-central latitudes of the great wheat belt, and considerably over half the European crop was either thrashed or stacked. Current estimates, therefore, relate, on the one hand, to

grain actually reaped and, on the other, to growing crops to be harvested in August and September.

In most countries where cutting has been finished—notably in Italy, southern France, Hungary, Roumania, the Balkan States, and south Russia—harvesting operations were interrupted by frequent torrential rains; prospective yields were thereby somewhat reduced and the quality of much grain impaired.

The Italian and Hungarian Governments have reduced previous forecasts of production each by upward of 7 million bushels; the former now puts its crop at 172,694,000 bushels, against 180,042,000 a month ago; and the latter at 125,400,000 bushels, as compared with an estimate in early July of 133,916,000. The outturn of these countries last year was, respectively, 214,405,000 and 151,346,000 bushels.

The Spanish crop, according to the recent official preliminary figures, is 120,313,000 bushels; although almost 8 million bushels larger than that of 1913, the yield is still 10 million bushels below the average of the past five years. In the southern half of France, the wet harvest has impaired the quality of a crop that was already acknowledged to be of very moderate proportions.

Roumanian yields, which up to harvest were generally believed to approximate the 80 million bushel total of last year, are unofficially reported disappointing, both as to quantity and quality, and to promise little more than 80 per cent of the original expectation. Meager unofficial returns from Bulgaria and Servia also indicate results not at all satisfactory.

In European Russia the Central Statistical Committee, with the appearance of the plants on July 1 as a basis, has forecast a prospective harvest of spring wheat in the 63 governments at 390,388,000 bushels and of the winter variety at 297,044,000—a total of 687,432,000 bushels. As the corresponding yields of the two varieties last year, as finally returned, were, respectively, 542,294,000 and 295,453,000 bushels—a total of 837,747,000 bushels—the July 1 prospect was that the volume of the 1914 crop would be inferior to the banner yield of 1913 by 150,315,000 bushels, the shortage being entirely in spring wheat. No later forecast has been issued, but it is generally believed that meteorological conditions since July 1—torrential rains during winter-wheat harvest in the south and prolonged drought in spring-wheat regions—have considerably diminished the prospect presented in midsummer.

In those latitudes of Europe where wheat is yet to be harvested the plants during July generally made seasonable development. On August 1 former prospects of yields were, for the most part, fully maintained. In the United Kingdom the promise is officially described as for a slightly better than average crop, and in the more northerly latitudes of continental Europe meteorological conditions

have been generally favorable to the maintenance or even to the improvement of the moderate prospects of a month ago. The disturbed political conditions, however, are enforcing, in the midst of harvest, widespread abandonment of the fields by the male population of military age, and the saving of standing wheat and other unharvested crops promises to devolve largely upon female and youthful labor. Although the stress of urgent necessity will be a powerful influence against permitting waste, the effect of these unusual harvest conditions upon ultimate yields is for the present problematical.

COTTON CONDITION, JULY 25, 1914, WITH COMPARISONS.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the condition of the cotton crop on July 25 was 76.4 per cent of a normal, as compared with 79.6 on June 25, 1914, 79.6 on July 25, 1913, 76.5 on July 25, 1912, and 80.0, the average on July 25 of the past 10 years.

TABLE 4.—*Comparisons of conditions of cotton by States.*

State.	July 25, 1914.	June 25, 1914.	July 25—		
			1913	1912	10-year average.
Virginia.....	89	86	81	85	82
North Carolina.....	86	82	77	80	80
South Carolina.....	79	81	75	75	79
Georgia.....	82	83	76	68	80
Florida.....	86	86	82	75	83
Alabama.....	81	88	79	73	79
Mississippi.....	79	81	77	68	77
Louisiana.....	76	81	79	76	77
Texas.....	71	74	81	84	81
Arkansas.....	72	80	87	74	81
Tennessee.....	73	79	90	71	83
Missouri.....	75	93	86	75	84
Oklahoma.....	75	79	81	80	82
California.....	100	100	100	99	.....
United States.....	76.4	79.6	79.6	76.5	80.0

TABLE 5.—*Condition of cotton, monthly, and estimated yield per acre for the past 10 years.*

Year.	May 25.	June 25.	July 25.	Aug. 25.	Sept. 25.	Yield per acre.
						<i>Lbs. lint.</i>
1913.....	79.1	81.8	79.6	68.2	64.1	182.0
1912.....	78.9	80.4	76.5	74.8	69.6	190.9
1911.....	87.8	88.2	89.1	73.2	71.1	207.7
1910.....	82.0	80.7	75.5	72.1	65.9	170.7
1909.....	81.1	74.6	71.9	63.7	58.5	154.3
1908.....	79.7	81.2	83.0	76.1	69.7	194.9
1907.....	70.5	72.0	75.0	72.7	67.7	178.3
1906.....	84.6	83.3	82.9	77.3	71.6	202.5
1905.....	77.2	77.0	74.9	72.1	71.2	186.1
1904.....	83.0	88.0	91.6	84.1	75.8	204.9
Average 1904-1913.....	80.4	80.7	80.0	73.4	68.5	187.2

APPLE-CROP FORECAST.

Forecast of a production of 210,000,000 bushels of apples is made from reports of the condition of the crop on August 1, which indicated 61.3 per cent of a normal, compared with 54.3, the average of the past 10 years. The estimate of production last year is 145,000,000 bushels, two years ago 235,000,000 bushels, three years ago 214,000,000, four years ago 142,000,000; and five years ago, the Census report indicates a production of 146,000,000. On page 32 is given a table showing, by States, the forecast this year, the estimated production yearly for 1910 to 1913, inclusive, and the mean price to producers in the three months of heavy marketing, September, October, and November. Below is given for the United States and important apple States the Census reports of production in 1899 and 1909, the forecast for 1914, and estimate of production in intervening years.

Apples: Production 1899-1914 in United States and important States; 1899 and 1909 Census figures; 1914 figures, forecasts from condition reports August 1; other years, estimates made from percentages applied to Census basis.

[Bushels, 000 omitted.]

Year.	United States.	Maine.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Virginia.	West Virginia.	Ohio.	Michigan.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Arkansas.	Washington.	California.
1899....	175,398	1,422	24,111	24,061	9,836	7,496	20,617	8,932	9,178	6,496	2,811	729	3,488
1900....	205,930	5,000	47,000	18,000	8,500	4,200	13,800	11,800	7,500	8,300	2,900	1,950	3,200
1901....	135,500	2,550	11,000	9,000	9,560	6,100	10,500	5,200	5,900	10,500	3,300	1,870	4,000
1902....	212,380	3,780	41,000	19,000	6,700	4,300	12,700	18,000	10,100	11,700	4,000	2,300	4,200
1903....	195,680	4,170	46,000	18,500	13,100	3,800	13,500	15,400	5,100	6,200	2,400	2,600	4,100
1904....	233,630	5,600	55,000	25,000	6,000	6,500	14,000	18,700	6,000	9,700	4,000	2,700	3,900
1905....	136,220	2,800	21,000	13,500	10,100	4,800	4,800	6,300	4,500	6,300	3,200	2,500	3,800
1906....	216,720	3,800	31,000	17,500	5,500	5,900	16,000	13,700	12,100	20,000	4,300	3,000	4,600
1907....	119,560	4,960	28,000	13,800	5,200	2,700	4,000	9,500	1,600	1,300	3,600	3,800	4,000
1908....	148,940	1,800	33,000	14,800	8,900	5,300	6,000	7,000	2,600	6,100	1,600	3,200	4,800
1909....	146,122	3,636	25,409	11,048	6,104	4,225	4,664	12,332	3,093	9,969	2,296	2,672	4,931
1910....	141,640	3,550	17,000	11,600	12,100	7,100	5,900	4,200	800	7,600	2,700	5,800	4,600
1911....	214,020	6,800	39,000	20,500	7,200	7,800	18,700	12,300	10,600	11,600	3,000	3,500	4,700
1912....	235,220	5,400	44,000	12,700	15,000	10,300	10,600	17,200	5,800	19,200	5,100	7,700	5,700
1913....	145,410	3,000	19,500	10,200	5,200	1,000	4,800	8,900	8,200	7,900	4,000	6,900	3,000
1914....	210,300	5,500	36,000	19,500	12,300	10,300	10,500	13,100	4,100	11,700	4,000	7,600	5,300

PERCENTAGE OF APPLE SHIPMENTS IN CARLOAD LOTS.

The proportion of carloads to smaller lots in consignments of apples was the subject of an inquiry made last month (July, 1914) by the Bureau of Crop Estimates. A circular letter was sent to wholesale merchants in 13 large cities, including Boston and San Francisco, and 120 replies were received. These reports covered 1,531,000 barrels of apples, of which 81 per cent arrived at the cities in carload lots and 19 per cent in smaller consignments.

DURUM-WHEAT EXPORTS.

According to reports made to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, 11,785,000 bushels of durum wheat were exported from the United States during the year ending June 30, 1914, a decrease of about 3,700,000 bushels compared with 1913, and the receipts of durum wheat at five leading primary markets amounted to 20,625,000 bushels, or about 2,000,000 less than in 1913. Durum formed 16.4 per cent of all wheat received at those markets in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, 11.1 in 1911, 3 in 1912, 7.2 in 1913, 7.9 per cent in 1914, and this variety formed 39.3 per cent of all wheat (excluding flour) exported from the United States in 1910, 13.8 in 1911, 6.1 in 1912, 16.9 in 1913, and 12.8 per cent in 1914.

Quotations at Minneapolis show the prices per bushel of Nos. 1 and 2 durum wheat were from 1 to 4 cents higher than the same grades of Northern wheat for September, 1912, and from January to May, 1913. For June and July, 1913, the prices of Nos. 1 and 2 grades of both varieties were the same. From October to December, 1912, and from August, 1913, to July, 1914, the price per bushel of Nos. 1 and 2 grades of Northern wheat ranged from 1 to 4 cents higher than the corresponding grades of durum.

TABLE 6.—*Durum wheat: Exports from the United States and receipts at five leading primary markets, during the years ending June 30, 1910-1914.*

[From reports made to the Bureau of Crop Estimates.]

Item.	Year ending June 30—				
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Exported from:	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Baltimore.....	948,000	150,000	8,000	382,000	389,000
Boston.....	540,000	362,000	46,000	318,000	318,000
Duluth, via Canada.....	5,613,000	2,481,000	45,000	1,216,000	2,448,000
Galveston.....	72,000				
New Orleans.....	27,000				
New York.....	7,725,000	158,000	1,589,000	11,215,000	6,920,000
Philadelphia.....	2,575,000	123,000	184,000	2,141,000	1,568,000
Portland, Me.....	845,000			507,000	142,000
Total.....	18,345,000	3,274,000	1,852,000	15,461,000	11,785,000
Received at:					
Chicago.....	¹ 833,000	1,151,000	472,000	472,000	673,000
Duluth.....	21,927,000	6,807,000	3,074,000	14,419,000	14,215,000
Minneapolis.....	11,194,000	11,232,000	2,157,000	6,590,000	4,720,000
Omaha.....	² 256,000	² 242,000	75,000	² 207,000	² 379,000
St. Louis.....	² 552,000	² 332,000	52,000	851,000	638,000
Total, 5 cities.....	34,762,000	19,764,000	5,830,000	22,539,000	20,625,000

¹ Six months, July-December, 1909.

² Estimated from reported number of carloads by assuming an average of 1,200 bushels per car.

SUGAR-BEET FORECAST.

The condition of sugar beets August 1 was 92.4 per cent of a normal. This forecasts a yield per acre of about 10.3 tons. The actual outturn will likely be above or below this amount, according as conditions to

harvest are better or worse than usual. A yield of 10.3 tons on the estimated planted acreage, 520,600 acres, amounts to 5,362,000 tons; but there is usually some abandonment, the average in recent years being 10 per cent. Assuming an average abandonment of 10 per cent, there would result about 4,826,000 tons of sugar beets. The production in 1913 was 5,659,000 tons; in 1912, 5,224,000; in 1911, 5,062,000; and in 1910, 4,047,000 tons.

CLOVER SEED IN OREGON.

Within recent years the growing of clover for seed has become quite an important industry in western Oregon. The 1913 seed crop was probably in excess of 2,000,000 pounds, and the greatly increased acreage in 1914 would normally have largely increased the total production for 1914. But there has been a great amount of damage from the clover midge, working in the head, and the clover root borer, affecting the crown of the plant. A very considerable portion of the crop intended for seed will not be worth harvesting for that purpose, and as it has been allowed to get beyond the proper stage of ripeness for hay, will have very little value for that purpose.

The damage is not at all uniform. Where some fields are practically ruined, only a few miles away the fields generally appear to be in good condition. Quite a little hulling has already been done, and yields of six and seven bushels of red clover seed per acre have been obtained. The alsike variety seem to yield even better than the red. In Linn County, which is probably the heaviest clover seed producing county in the State, dealers estimate that, notwithstanding the increased acreage, the production will probably be not more than one-half that of last year.

TREND OF PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 0.1 per cent during July; in the past 6 years the price level has decreased during July 0.1 per cent.

On August 1 the index figure of crop prices was about 9.7 per cent higher than a year ago, but 7.0 per cent lower than 2 years ago and 1.3 per cent lower than the average of the past 6 years on August 1.

The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for meat animals increased 2.6 per cent during the month from June 15 to July 15, which compares with an increase of 0.9 per cent in the same period a year ago, an increase of 1.0 per cent 2 years ago, an increase of 1.4 per cent 3 years ago, and a decrease of 4.2 per cent 4 years ago.

From December 15 to July 15 the advance in prices for meat animals has been 8.2 per cent; whereas during the same period a year ago the advance was 13.0 per cent, and 2 years ago 17.9 per cent,

while 3 years ago there was a decline in price of 11.1 per cent during this period.

On July 15 the average (weighted) price of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—was \$7.41 per 100 pounds, which compares with \$7.25 a year ago, \$6.33 two years ago, \$5.52 three years ago, and \$6.98 four years ago on July 15.

A tabulation of prices is shown on pages 34 and 35.

SUPPLY OF CATTLE HIDES.

By GEORGE K. HOLMES.

About one-third of the cattle hides treated in the leather manufacturing industries of this country five years ago were imported from other countries. In the meantime the number of cattle on the farms and ranges of the United States has diminished, the consumption of hides has increased, and a present European war has affected the international trade in hides, so that the industries that tan and otherwise treat cattle hides and use their leather are facing uncertainties in the supply of the raw material.

According to the census report on the leather manufacturing industries, 20,516,332 cattle hides were treated in 1909, of which 13,764,686 were taken off the cattle of this country, leaving approximately one-third of the consumption to be supplied by foreign countries. The cattle slaughter of that year, according to the census report on agriculture and on slaughtering and meat packing, was 13,611,422, but this number did not include an apparent 150,000 cattle that died from accident and disease.

The imports of hides into this country are reported in pounds and not in number of hides, and no fairly good estimate of such number can be made, for the reason that the imported hides are both dried and wet, or salted, with no separation in the report; and furthermore, the hides are derived from many countries, the cattle of which vary in average size, and some buffalo hides are included. In the year ending June 30, 1909, the imported cattle hides weighed 192,252,000 pounds, to use a round number, a quantity that far exceeded the previous record, and in the next year the imports amounted to the remarkably high total of 318,002,000 pounds. Apparently this resulted in an overstocking of the market, because in the following year, 1911, the imports fell to 150,028,000 pounds. For 1910 and 1911 combined, the average yearly imports were 234,015,000 pounds. The import record continued to be broken year by year, and cattle hides weighing 251,013,000 pounds were received in 1912, after which 268,042,000 pounds were received in 1913, and 279,769,000 pounds in 1914.

From 1909 to 1914 the imported cattle hides increased 45.5 per cent in weight, and the number of cattle on farms declined from 61,804,866

in 1910, as ascertained in the census, to 57,592,000 as estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture, a decline of 8.4 per cent. It may be roughly computed from the foregoing figures that the imported cattle hides have reached over two-fifths of the consumption, but less than one-half. The supply from foreign countries, therefore, has been a matter of increasing moment, independent of conditions of war.

As the trade statistics are expressed, the various countries that supply hides to the United States often vary much in importance from year to year. The reason for this is largely a roundabout and indirect transportation in the ships of the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and other countries. According to the record in this country, 25 per cent of the weight of hides imported in 1913 came from Argentina, 15.5 per cent from Canada, 11 per cent from Mexico, 8.5 per cent from European Russia, 7.5 per cent from France, 3.7 per cent from Germany, 3.2 per cent from the United Kingdom, 2.7 per cent each from Uruguay and the Netherlands, 2.6 per cent from Belgium, 2 per cent from Colombia, 1.7 per cent from Venezuela, 1.1 per cent from Cuba, and comparatively insignificant quantities from other countries. The countries mentioned supplied, on the face of the record, about nine-tenths of the imports of cattle hides.

The cattle hides that came from Belgium, France, Germany, European Russia, and the United Kingdom in 1913 were 25.5 per cent of the total imports of hides, and about one-ninth of the consumption. These fractions would be larger if all the cattle-hide imports carried in the ships of the countries mentioned could be stated. (See Table 7 for details of statement of imports of cattle hides from principal countries from 1909 to 1914.)

TABLE 7.—Imports of cattle hides into the United States, by principal countries from which consigned.

[From Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. 000 omitted from pounds of imports.]

Country and period.	Fiscal year ending June 30—						Percent- age of total in 1913.
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	
All countries:							
July to Dec., calendar year preceding.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 87,862	<i>Pounds.</i> 174,655	<i>Pounds.</i> 78,620	<i>Pounds.</i> 99,142	<i>Pounds.</i> 151,659	<i>Pounds.</i> 107,182	.....
Jan. to June.....	104,390	143,349	71,508	151,871	116,383	172,587	.....
Total fiscal year.....	192,252	318,004	150,128	251,013	268,042	279,769	100.0
Argentina.....	49,236	84,158	41,971	83,662	67,042	.....	25.0
Belgium.....	7,823	19,205	3,495	9,073	7,106	.....	2.6
Brazil.....	1,704	2,607	400	714	1,744	.....	.7
Canada.....	31,236	29,824	29,439	29,770	41,608	.....	15.5
Colombia.....	4,380	5,501	5,809	6,304	5,462	.....	2.0
Cuba.....	7,548	6,095	3,752	4,366	2,840	.....	1.1
France.....	14,124	23,266	9,939	15,574	20,102	.....	7.5
Germany.....	3,447	16,672	2,746	7,247	9,787	.....	3.7
Italy.....	3,934	6,066	1,964	4,854	2,412	.....	.9
Mexico.....	18,560	32,789	22,799	28,103	29,500	.....	11.0
Netherlands.....	3,858	9,297	3,462	6,580	7,271	.....	2.7
Russia, European.....	265	6,363	107	9,044	22,906	.....	8.5
United Kingdom.....	9,967	15,091	1,689	9,262	8,589	.....	3.2
Uruguay.....	13,495	27,686	5,290	10,934	7,245	.....	2.7
Venezuela.....	5,806	5,708	4,445	5,556	4,471	.....	1.7

Apart from such changes as may be made in the world's supply of cattle hides by the European war, changes in the distribution of that supply may be expected. Statements of the exports and imports of cattle hides from and to principal countries in 1912 may be found in Tables 8 and 9. To the total exports of all countries, Argentina contributed 18.9 per cent in 1912; British India, 9.9 per cent; Germany, 8.7 per cent; Russia, 8.6 per cent; Brazil, 6.2 per cent; France, 6.0 per cent; the Netherlands, 5.0 per cent; Uruguay, 3.7 per cent; China, 3.4 per cent (buffaloes); Austria-Hungary, 3.3 per cent; Italy, 2.7 per cent; Mexico, 2.5 per cent; the United Kingdom, 2.4 per cent.

Some of these countries, however, exported great quantities of cattle hides that they had imported. In the world's import trade in cattle hides in 1912 the share of Germany was 22.5 per cent; the United States, 21.8 per cent; Belgium, 12.9 per cent; France, 8.2 per cent; the United Kingdom, 7.6 per cent; Russia, 5.5 per cent; Austria-Hungary, 5.0 per cent; the Netherlands, 5.0 per cent; Italy, 3.2 per cent.

Upon subtracting the exports of cattle hides from the imports for principal importing countries for 1912, it appears that, while Germany imported a greater quantity of hides than any other country, the United States being next in order, the exports from Germany were so much greater than those from the United States that the net imports of this country far exceed those of Germany and are much more than those of any other prominent importing country. Although Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom figure largely in the export trade in cattle hides, in reality they are all countries of deficiency, and their national consumption depends on foreign countries for a large contribution.

In the absence of an increase in the world's supply of cattle hides, it is evident that the supply of the United States from foreign countries, under European war conditions, is subject to diversions and interruptions. A great portion of the imports have come in the ships of other countries, and some of the more prominent of those countries are unable to continue the service. If the United States or other countries supply a substitute service, cattle hides will continue to be imported, presumably at least in usual quantities and as required. Indeed, assuming that war conditions in other countries are reducing the consumption of cattle hides in those countries, at least for reexport in manufactured goods, it follows, in the absence of a diminution in the world's supply of cattle hides, that a large share of the supply may be available to the United States if the means of ocean transportation are sufficient.

TABLE 8.—*Exports of cattle hides from principal countries in 1912.*

[Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; 000 omitted.]

Country.	Total.		Dried.	Wet, or salted.
	Quantity.	Per cent of total.		
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Argentina.....	242,993	18.9	69,469	173,524
Austria-Hungary.....	42,846	3.3	8,253	34,593
Brazil.....	79,927	6.2	16,316	63,611
British India.....	127,446	9.9		
British South Africa.....	20,595	1.6		
China (buffalo).....	43,920	3.4		
Chosen (Korea).....	4,448	.4		
Cuba (1911).....	14,248	1.1		
Egypt (1911, including camel).....	6,889	.5		
France (large).....	77,828	6.0		
Germany.....	111,671	8.7		
Italy.....	35,203	2.7		
Mexico.....	32,635	2.5		
Netherlands.....	64,649	5.0	21,645	43,004
New Zealand.....	4,544	.4		
Peru (1911).....	4,461	.4		
Russia (large and small hides).....	110,614	8.6		
Singapore (1911).....	5,111	.4		
Spain (unclassified).....	8,202	.6		
Sweden (1911).....	28,588	2.2	28,065	523
Switzerland.....	15,897	1.2		
United Kingdom.....	30,447	2.4		
United States.....	20,514	1.6		
Uruguay (1910).....	48,045	3.7	18,560	29,485
Venezuela.....	7,426	.6		
Other countries (including buffalo).....	98,510	7.7		
All countries (including buffalo).....	1,287,657	100.0		

TABLE 9.—*Imports of cattle hides into principal countries in 1912.*

[Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; 000 omitted.]

Country.	Total.		Dried.	Wet, or salted.
	Quantity.	Per cent of total.		
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Austria-Hungary.....	72,883	5.0	37,877	35,006
Belgium (wet).....	186,116	12.9		186,116
British India.....	21,174	1.5		
Finland (1911).....	7,123	.5	3,186	3,937
France (large).....	118,578	8.2		
Germany (including buffalo).....	325,167	22.5	88,521	236,646
Greece (unclassified).....	5,257	.4		
Italy.....	46,517	3.2		
Japan.....	5,674	.4		
Netherlands.....	72,321	5.0	35,791	36,530
Norway.....	15,189	1.1	3,475	11,714
Portugal.....	7,576	.5	7,398	178
Roumania (1911, including buffalo).....	8,629	.6		
Russia.....	79,773	5.5	6,861	72,912
Singapore (1911, unclassified).....	7,835	.5		
Sweden (1911).....	23,845	1.6	18,511	5,334
United Kingdom (including calf skins).....	110,615	7.6		
United States (including buffalo).....	314,478	21.8	107,241	207,237
Other countries (including buffalo).....	16,892	1.2		
All countries (including buffalo).....	1,445,642	100.0		

No increase in the world's supply of cattle hides from increased production would seem now to be indicated, without a slaughter of breeding stock. The herds of the principal surplus countries are about stationary in numbers. While they are gradually increasing in Canada, New Zealand, and Uruguay, a stationary condition or diminishing tendency exists in Argentina, Australia, Cuba, Mexico, Russia, and the United States. Table 10 may be examined for an understanding of the drift of cattle production in principal surplus hide countries and the United States.

TABLE 10.—*Number of cattle in selected countries at a certain date in specified years.*

[Cattle not on farms and ranges included for some countries, uniformly for all years.]

Country and year.	Number of cattle.	Country and year.	Number of cattle.	Country and year.	Number of cattle.
ARGENTINA.		CANADA—contd.		PARAGUAY.	
1888.....	21,961,657	1911.....	6,533,436	1899.....	2,283,000
1895.....	21,701,526	1912.....	6,431,861	1902.....	3,104,453
1908.....	29,116,625	1913.....	6,656,121	1908.....	5,500,000
1909.....	27,824,509			1912.....	3,500,000
1910.....	28,827,900	COLOMBIA.		RUSSIA, EUROPEAN.	
1911.....	28,786,168	1896.....	3,465,000	1890.....	28,541,400
1912.....	29,016,000	1909.....	4,000,000	1900.....	34,483,900
1913.....	28,500,000			1908.....	32,139,378
AUSTRALIA.		CUBA.		1910.....	34,615,715
1890.....	10,299,913	1891.....	2,455,788	1911.....	33,290,223
1894.....	12,311,617	1895.....	2,485,766	UNITED STATES.	
1895.....	11,767,488	1899.....	376,650	1890, June 1.....	51,363,572
1897.....	10,832,457	1906.....	2,566,870	1900, June 1.....	67,719,410
1899.....	9,645,690	1910.....	3,212,087	1910, April 15.....	61,803,866
1900.....	8,640,225	1912.....	2,829,553	1911.....	60,502,000
1902.....	7,062,742	MEXICO.		1912.....	57,959,000
1905.....	8,528,331	1902.....	5,142,457	1913.....	56,527,000
1906.....	9,349,409	NEW ZEALAND.		1914.....	57,592,000
1907.....	10,128,486	1891.....	788,919	URUGUAY.	
1909.....	11,040,391	1896.....	1,047,901	1900.....	6,827,428
1910.....	11,744,714	1897.....	1,209,165	1908.....	8,192,602
1911.....	11,828,954	1901.....	1,361,784	VENEZUELA.	
1912.....	11,577,259	1902.....	1,460,663	1909.....	6,000,000
BRAZIL.		1903.....	1,593,547		
Latest and best estimate.....	30,705,000	1904.....	1,736,850		
CANADA.		1905.....	1,810,936		
1891.....	4,120,586	1906.....	1,851,750		
1901.....	5,372,504	1908.....	1,773,326		
		1911.....	2,020,171		

The diminishing marketings of cattle since 1907, and especially since 1910, in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and St. Paul, tell the tale of a diminishing hide production in this country. As Table 11 shows, the number of cattle received at those markets in 1900 was 7,179,344, and the number steadily increased to 9,590,710 in 1907. There was a marked decline to 8,827,360 cattle in 1908, followed by a gain in the next two years, but since the marketing of 9,265,408 cattle in the cities named in 1910 the decline has been rapid to 7,904,552 cattle in 1913. During the first half of 1912 the receipts of cattle at these cities were 3,268,228; of 1913, 3,324,201; and of 1914, 2,994,501 cattle.

TABLE 11.—*Marketings of cattle and calves.*

[Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and St. Paul.]

Year.	Number.		Year.	Number.	
	Cattle.	Calves. ¹		Cattle.	Calves. ¹
1900.....	7,179,344	2 304,310	1910.....	9,265,408	981,309
1901.....	7,708,839	2 356,952	1911.....	8,768,456	975,176
1902.....	8,375,408	517,702	1912.....	8,159,888	909,526
1903.....	8,878,789	550,559	1913.....	7,904,552	740,662
1904.....	8,690,699	513,084	Jan. to June:		
1905.....	9,202,083	730,639	1912.....	3,268,228	477,465
1906.....	9,373,825	796,793	1913.....	3,324,201	371,662
1907.....	9,390,710	834,781	1914.....	2,994,501	345,783
1908.....	8,827,366	854,687			
1909.....	9,189,312	868,564			

¹ Receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Paul, and Sioux City. No returns for Omaha and St. Louis.² No data for Sioux City.

The trend of the calf slaughter in this country, which has been regarded as excessive in recent years, is shown in Table 11 by the receipts of calves at the seven cities mentioned from 1900 to 1913 and during the first half of 1912, 1913, and 1914. From 1902, when 517,702 calves were received, the receipts increased to 981,309 in 1910, or nearly doubled in eight years. The decline during the three years since 1910 has been more marked than the increase during the three years preceding. During the first half of 1914 the receipts of calves at the seven cities were only about two-thirds of the number in the first half of 1912. While farmers may be raising more calves to maturity, it may be true on the other hand that fewer calves are born.

Apparently, the leather industries in this country may reckon on a diminishing supply of cattle hides from the United States for present purposes, and will need to depend on a redistribution of the world's supply in international trade, not only for any increase of imports but to prevent a great decrease.

The Fruit Commissioner's Branch of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, under date of July 13, 1914, reports that the 1914 Canadian apple crop, from current indications, will be above average, and one that, with proper attention given to distribution and marketing, will return to the growers satisfactory figures.

On April 1, 1914, there were in the United States postal service 43,068 rural free delivery routes with a total length of 1,045,903 miles, and 12,090 "star" routes having a total length of 154,427 miles; hence more than 1,000,000 miles of country roads are traversed regularly by United States mails.

TABLE 12.—*Corn and wheat: Condition, forecast, and price of corn, and price of all wheat, Aug. 1, 1914, with comparisons.*

State.	Corn.									All wheat.		
	Condition Aug. 1.		Forecast from condition.		Final estimates.		Price Aug. 1.			Price Aug. 1.		
	1914.	10-year average.	Aug. 1.	July 1.	1913.	5-year average, 1909-1913.	1914.	1913.	5-year average.	1914.	1913.	5-year average.
Maine.....	P.c. 82	P.c. 88	Bushels. ¹ 630	Bushels. ¹ 626	Bushels. ¹ 608	Bushels. ¹ 694	Cts. 86	Cts. 75	Cts. 81	Cts. 100	Cts.	Cts. 117
New Hampshire.....	87	89	877	840	814	967	83	72	78	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	88	88	1,822	1,802	1,665	1,792	81	74	78	110	101	115
Massachusetts.....	90	89	2,160	1,963	1,944	2,041	91	80	83	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	93	93	430	416	402	430	108	100	98	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	84	91	2,613	2,707	2,348	2,755	79	73	79	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	86	82	20,131	19,673	15,020	15,682	80	71	77	88	83	101
New Jersey.....	93	87	10,877	9,710	10,862	10,157	79	73	78	89	100	106
Pennsylvania.....	90	87	61,227	58,549	57,057	56,524	81	73	77	85	88	98
Delaware.....	87	88	33,022	5,886	6,206	6,069	80	75	76	84	85	93
Maryland.....	89	87	24,193	22,237	22,110	22,211	77	67	76	84	84	94
Virginia.....	82	87	46,469	44,644	51,490	46,959	92	82	87	90	92	100
West Virginia.....	76	89	19,471	19,863	22,692	20,137	90	77	86	90	98	106
North Carolina.....	83	87	51,767	49,881	56,282	47,884	100	93	97	94	101	109
South Carolina.....	76	85	33,022	35,629	38,512	31,664	99	96	100	110	116	123
Georgia.....	78	88	55,501	55,298	63,023	53,482	96	98	99	112	114	123
Florida.....	76	87	8,366	8,146	10,125	8,628	95	95	96	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	80	85	137,592	146,306	146,250	154,651	74	62	68	79	85	94
Indiana.....	67	85	149,212	189,448	176,400	186,900	72	61	65	78	82	91
Illinois.....	65	83	289,171	376,015	282,150	366,883	72	61	64	77	80	90
Michigan.....	86	80	60,387	63,822	56,112	54,829	71	63	69	81	85	94
Wisconsin.....	92	83	66,470	62,730	66,825	56,346	67	59	65	85	83	96
Minnesota.....	89	84	90,566	82,426	96,000	76,584	58	52	58	84	80	98
Iowa.....	91	84	396,341	404,796	338,300	352,236	64	54	59	73	78	88
Missouri.....	68	80	181,856	207,444	129,062	200,859	78	65	71	72	70	87
North Dakota.....	87	82	13,057	12,607	10,800	6,938	61	53	63	81	76	95
South Dakota.....	78	85	74,749	85,494	67,320	60,509	60	50	58	80	76	92
Nebraska.....	82	80	195,698	217,028	114,150	164,878	64	57	59	68	71	81
Kansas.....	74	72	133,478	138,890	23,424	129,700	77	66	66	68	75	84
Kentucky.....	62	85	76,942	96,086	74,825	92,543	91	76	80	78	85	94
Tennessee.....	70	86	69,178	77,720	68,675	80,767	93	76	83	80	90	99
Alabama.....	69	86	44,593	48,372	55,360	49,107	100	89	94	118	108	113
Mississippi.....	69	83	50,408	53,333	63,090	51,103	92	86	90	78	100	108
Louisiana.....	72	83	36,252	42,798	41,800	35,131	90	84	83	100	.....	.....
Texas.....	64	75	115,154	138,611	163,200	120,286	88	69	79	76	83	96
Oklahoma.....	42	70	50,274	73,744	52,250	75,412	75	63	69	68	70	84
Arkansas.....	58	82	36,236	40,817	47,025	48,439	89	78	84	71	82	95
Montana.....	91	87	1,081	1,004	882	533	77	111	70	70	70	92
Wyoming.....	83	85	480	527	493	268	100	40	75	101	82	106
Colorado.....	97	84	10,979	10,644	6,300	6,409	71	54	72	76	72	94
New Mexico.....	99	84	2,643	2,478	1,572	1,838	79	71	99	94	76	107
Arizona.....	95	87	607	592	476	457	125	118	108	95	106	104
Utah.....	97	92	366	359	340	254	75	67	85	72	74	87
Nevada.....	97	95	34	34	34	29	.....	115	109	86	90	109
Idaho.....	89	92	605	585	448	362	82	77	85	71	73	81
Washington.....	89	90	993	972	952	800	70	76	85	70	73	81
Oregon.....	89	91	627	634	598	542	67	82	100	77	75	87
California.....	93	88	2,288	2,386	1,815	1,745	82	81	87	90	91	100
United States.....	74.8	81.9	2,644,214	2,916,572	2,446,988	2,708,334	76.8	65.4	70.6	76.5	77.1	91.1

¹ Thousands (000) omitted.

TABLE 13.—*Winter and spring wheat: Preliminary estimate of production of winter wheat; condition and forecast, Aug. 1, 1914, of spring wheat, with comparisons.*

State.	Winter wheat.						Spring wheat.					
	Yield per acre.		Production, 1914.	Forecast July 1, from condition.	Final estimates.		Condition, Aug. 1.		Forecast from condition.		Final estimates.	
	1914.	10-year average.			1913.	5-year average, 1909-1913.	1914.	10-year average.	Aug. 1.	July 1.	1913.	5-year average, 1909-1913.
Bu.	Bu.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	P.c.	P.c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	
Maine.....							95	95				
Vermont.....							95	90				
New York.....	22.5	18.7	8,100	7,614	6,800	6,793			77	76	76	77
New Jersey.....	18.0	17.4	1,422	1,232	1,408	1,475			27	24	24	24
Pennsylvania.....	18.2	16.9	23,875	21,915	21,862	21,290						
Delaware.....	20.5	16.0	2,337	1,971	1,638	1,817						
Maryland.....	21.5	15.7	13,158	10,355	8,113	9,290						
Virginia.....	14.0	11.9	10,906	9,815	10,608	9,171						
West Virginia.....	15.0	12.5	3,540	3,170	3,055	2,952						
North Carolina.....	11.5	9.6	7,026	6,592	7,078	5,936						
South Carolina.....	11.5	9.5	920	863	972	761						
Georgia.....	12.0	9.8	1,680	1,638	1,708	1,382						
Ohio.....	18.5	15.5	38,665	38,456	35,100	29,238						
Indiana.....	17.4	15.1	43,239	42,966	39,775	30,668						
Illinois.....	18.8	15.6	48,429	44,374	41,888	33,640						
Michigan.....	20.0	15.4	17,580	16,104	12,776	14,220						
Wisconsin.....	21.5	18.8	1,828	1,778	1,749	1,591	87	86	1,783	1,869	1,916	1,719
Minnesota.....	19.5		800		810	2 810	63	83	45,148	62,000	67,230	59,859
Iowa.....	21.6	20.6	10,346	10,897	10,530	6,272	80	86	4,978	5,602	5,865	5,548
Missouri.....	17.0	13.6	43,333	40,835	39,586	31,048						
North Dakota.....	14.0		966		900	2 900	81	76	88,513	95,871	78,855	90,231
South Dakota.....	14.0						69	78	36,613	48,176	33,075	38,768
Nebraska.....	19.3	18.1	60,274	68,238	58,125	45,392	70	78	4,130	5,423	4,200	3,687
Kansas.....	20.5	13.4	162,975	151,050	86,515	73,676	79	63	822	857	468	618
Kentucky.....	16.5	12.1	12,292	10,986	9,860	9,037						
Tennessee.....	15.0	10.7	10,635	9,166	8,400	7,718						
Alabama.....	13.0	10.9	403	380	374	297						
Mississippi.....	13.0	11.8	13	13	14	59						
Texas.....	13.0	11.6	14,066	14,282	13,650	8,863						
Oklahoma.....	19.0	11.5	46,835	43,138	17,500	17,224						
Arkansas.....	13.5	10.7	1,418	1,289	1,313	999						
Montana.....	23.0	27.3	11,063	13,276	12,288	7,636	85	87	10,210	10,800	8,385	5,618
Wyoming.....	24.0	26.9	984	1,194	1,000	654	80	89	1,320	1,476	1,250	1,019
Colorado.....	25.0	23.3	4,850	5,457	4,220	3,762	94	85	7,442	7,391	5,460	5,266
New Mexico.....	25.0	20.9	1,050	1,041	651	530	98	86	760	760	570	477
Arizona.....	28.0	28.8	868	903	928	642	85	90				48
Utah.....	25.0	22.4	5,575	5,914	4,600	3,311	97	95	1,979	1,979	1,820	1,853
Nevada.....	29.0	24.3	522	445	368	317	98	97	820	812	713	568
Idaho.....	27.5	27.6	9,322	9,823	8,494	8,600	92	90	5,603	5,686	5,600	4,483
Washington.....	27.2	26.3	32,667	32,632	32,400	24,609	89	82	22,546	21,819	20,900	22,227
Oregon.....	22.0	22.9	13,684	15,227	12,305	12,955	86	83	3,349	3,382	3,412	3,399
California.....	18.3	14.8	7,466	7,946	4,200	7,047						
United States..	19.1	15.0	675,115	652,975	523,561	441,212	75.5	80.1	236,120	274,003	239,819	245,479

¹ Thousands (000) omitted.² 1913 only.

TABLE 14.—Oats and barley: Condition, forecast, and price, Aug. 1, 1914, with comparisons.

State.	Oats.								Barley.							
	Condition, Aug. 1.		Forecast from condition.		5-year average, 1909-1913; final estimate.	Price, Aug. 1.		Condition, Aug. 1.	Forecast from condition.		5-year average, 1909-1913; final estimate.	Price, Aug. 1.				
	1914.	10-year av- erage.	Aug. 1.	July 1.		1914.	5-year av- erage.		1914.	10-year av- erage.		Aug. 1.	July 1.			
Maine.....	98	95	5,596	5,539	5,029	60	60	95	92	147	140	118	95	89		
New Hamp- shire.....	95	92	445	425	430	65	60	89	91	26	26	25	90	92		
Vermont.....	96	92	3,147	2,969	2,869	56	59	90	92	367	362	372	85	89		
Massachusetts.....	94	91	321	297	284	56	60									
Rhode Island.....	83	89	56	56	57	51	62						90			
Connecticut.....	92	89	374	345	342	50	58									
New York.....	89	88	39,450	38,384	39,681	49	54	90	89	2,025	1,947	2,081	66	80		
New Jersey.....	91	86	2,195	1,965	1,990	47	53									
Pennsylvania.....	83	88	32,061	30,474	34,464	48	53	86	89	175	166	179	65	71		
Delaware.....	63	86	89	89	119	45	51									
Maryland.....	70	87	1,008	993	1,285	51	51	85	90	139	144	121	70	62		
Virginia.....	56	83	2,621	2,714	3,839	56	56	85	91	280	274	263	75	71		
West Virginia.....	52	87	1,602	1,724	2,558	52	58									
North Carolina.....	72	83	3,594	3,445	3,740	57	63									
South Carolina.....	77	83	7,291	7,168	7,053	65	67									
Georgia.....	78	86	7,912	7,912	7,810	62	69						100			
Florida.....	72	81	648	648	701	67	73									
Ohio.....	74	84	51,335	50,642	65,129	36	43	79	85	1,002	982	664	52	63		
Indiana.....	64	80	40,212	40,841	54,666	35	37	80	85	200	211	242	44	65		
Illinois.....	70	77	125,815	120,748	144,625	35	37	85	89	1,520	1,566	1,603	54	63		
Michigan.....	91	83	52,389	51,571	47,021	38	46	90	86	2,309	2,346	2,216	63	68		
Wisconsin.....	83	85	77,987	84,854	74,644	37	45	86	86	19,752	20,066	21,351	52	69		
Minnesota.....	75	83	92,340	110,656	96,426	31	39	80	82	33,623	35,366	34,044	40	57		
Iowa.....	84	84	159,403	172,318	166,676	31	36	87	87	10,356	10,714	12,365	48	58		
Missouri.....	58	73	24,868	24,990	29,307	38	40	65	83	92	105	140		67		
North Dakota.....	84	77	71,070	74,083	57,063	32	43	90	78	29,172	30,830	22,700	37	53		
South Dakota.....	74	80	41,595	49,866	37,027	31	40	77	79	19,426	22,138	17,368	41	57		
Nebraska.....	86	75	67,063	67,341	54,828	31	37	85	77	2,689	2,837	1,981	39	47		
Kansas.....	87	66	56,532	54,801	39,612	32	41	82	62	5,314	5,304	2,921	45	50		
Kentucky.....	65	77	2,903	2,846	3,422	50	52	88	87	78	79	76	65			
Tennessee.....	73	83	5,580	5,516	6,126	49	51	90	86	52	52	62	82	74		
Alabama.....	85	84	6,862	6,792	5,157	62	67									
Mississippi.....	82	82	2,852	2,927	2,146	61	65									
Louisiana.....	84	81	1,070	1,066	746	60	60									
Texas.....	62	73	25,215	28,616	22,651	41	44	85	76	224	218	127	45	80		
Oklahoma.....	80	67	31,406	32,467	18,467	35	40	88	70	197	187	156	45	50		
Arkansas.....	78	77	5,568	5,518	4,569	51	54									
Montana.....	88	88	23,320	25,191	18,878	35	50	85	90	2,076	2,313	1,189	56	76		
Wyoming.....	86	91	8,533	8,906	6,399	58	62	90	91	441	464	327	99	79		
Colorado.....	97	87	13,402	10,397	10,397	42	56	96	89	3,955	3,987	2,530	57	70		
New Mexico.....	98	84	1,999	1,880	1,415	55	62	98	85	141	137	65	75	71		
Arizona.....	93	94	335	338	242	55	63	90	92	1,365	1,380	1,294	55	70		
Utah.....	100	96	4,464	4,419	3,825	41	57	99	95	1,362	1,376	1,006	47	61		
Nevada.....	94	95	508	518	376	57	65	96	97	512	522	467	64	87		
Idaho.....	94	93	14,824	15,136	14,061	33	48	96	93	7,779	7,887	5,905	56	58		
Washington.....	91	90	14,324	14,517	13,493	37	51	93	89	7,194	7,237	6,522	45	59		
Oregon.....	87	89	12,667	13,628	12,906	36	50	93	90	4,255	4,153	3,673	56	67		
California.....	93	85	8,389	8,569	6,624	48	55	96	83	44,415	45,803	37,690	43	65		
United States	79.4	80.9	1,153,240	1,197,105	1,131,175	36.7	42.8	55.3	82.1	202,660	211,319	181,873	45.1	60.6		

¹ Thousands (000) omitted.

TABLE 15.—*Rye and buckwheat: Acreage, production, quality, and price of rye; acreage, condition, forecast, and price of buckwheat, with comparisons.*

State.	Rye.										Buckwheat.									
	Preliminary estimates.			5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.	Quality.		Price, Aug. 1.		Acreage.		Condition, Aug. 1.		Forecast from condition.	5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.	Price, Aug. 1.					
	Acreage.	Yield per acre.	Production.		1914.	10-year average.	1914.	5-year average.	Per cent of 1913.	Total.	1914.	10-year average.								
Acres ¹	Bu.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	P.c.	P.c.	Cts.	Cts.	P.c.	Acres ¹	P.c.	P.c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Cts.	Cts.					
Maine.....								95	12	95	93	382	423	70	79					
New Hampshire.....							85	102	1	95	93	29	29	78	78					
Vermont.....	1 20.0		20	19	98	94	76	95	8	92	90	199	200	85	87					
Massachusetts.....	3 19.0		57	54	96	94	92	98	102	2	96	91	44	39	93					
Rhode Island.....							105													
Connecticut.....	7 19.0		133	141	97	97	96	95	3	94	92	59	56	110	97					
New York.....	129 17.7		2,283	2,245	94	94	71	82	98	274	91	88	6,358	5,766	85	81				
New Jersey.....	70 18.0		1,260	1,197	95	94	70	82	100	10	94	86	244	247	105	95				
Pennsylvania.....	280 17.5		4,900	4,506	95	94	72	79	100	280	90	90	5,922	5,894	78	74				
Delaware.....	1 17.5		18	14	93	93	80	77	90	3	81	90	52	65						
Maryland.....	23 17.0		391	408	95	92	70	73	99	11	90	91	203	198	76	80				
Virginia.....	58 13.0		754	596	94	91	83	83	102	23	76	92	375	443	90	81				
West Virginia.....	17 14.5		246	201	95	92	79	86	96	36	87	94	783	792	80	78				
North Carolina.....	46 10.0		460	427	94	91	94	99	100	9	80	89	155	178	82	83				
South Carolina.....	3 11.5		34	28	90	90	179	147												
Georgia.....	13 9.2		120	105	93	91	100	143												
Florida.....																				
Ohio.....	94 16.5		1,551	1,082	94	93	64	75	110	20	85	89	374	406	72	76				
Indiana.....	99 16.3		1,614	1,176	95	92	57	70	100	5	65	88	66	94	95	74				
Illinois.....	49 16.2		794	849	94	92	59	73	95	4	85	84	75	79	100	96				
Michigan.....	379 16.0		6,064	5,666	96	93	57	70	99	59	88	85	986	1,051	79	72				
Wisconsin.....	412 17.0		7,004	5,990	95	92	56	70	95	17	92	86	289	297	71	75				
Minnesota.....	279 18.8		5,245	4,998	91	91	50	64	100	6	90	88	108	125	58	72				
Iowa.....	59 19.0		1,121	703	90	93	63	67	95	6	87	86	99	116	96	96				
Missouri.....	17 15.0		255	233	93	91	66	79	99	2	60	84	216	25	111					
North Dakota.....	131 17.1		2,240	841	92	90	45	62												
South Dakota.....	50 17.0		850	304	90	90		62												
Nebraska.....	122 16.0		1,952	980	91	91	47	61	100	1	85	86	19	17		105				
Kansas.....	50 19.8		990	349	94	88	64	72	125	1	70	85	12	12						
Kentucky.....	22 13.7		301	278	93	89	74	85						80						
Tennessee.....	21 13.0		273	202	96	90	89	90	98	3	75	91	42	45		82				
Alabama.....	1 13.0		13	10	91	89	90	133												
Mississippi.....																				
Louisiana.....																				
Texas.....	2 14.8		30	20	86	85	95	100												
Oklahoma.....	6 16.0		96	45	93	87	73	84												
Arkansas.....	1 11.0		11	10	91	87	92	99												
Montana.....	10 21.0		210	172	97	95	69	78												
Wyoming.....	4 16.0		64	42	92	97	85	84												
Colorado.....	21 17.5		368	312	98	92	64	73												
New Mexico.....																				
Arizona.....																				
Utah.....	13 17.5		228	106	99	97		72												
Nevada.....							55													
Idaho.....	3 20.0		60	60	97	97	65	73												
Washington.....	8 19.7		158	140	96	94	65	84												
Oregon.....	21 16.0		336	285	94	95	100	93												
California.....	8 20.0		160	117	98	93	94	88												
United States	2,533 16.8		42,664	34,911	94.0	92.8	61.0	73.4	98.9	796	88.8	89.1	17,091	16,597	81.2	77.9				

¹ Thousands (000) omitted.

TABLE 16.—Potatoes: Condition, forecast, and price, Aug. 1, 1914, with comparisons.

State.	Potatoes.										Sweet potatoes.							
	Conditions Aug. 1.		Forecast from condition.		Final esti- mates.		Price, Aug. 1.			Condi- tion, Aug. 1.		from condition.	Final esti- mates.		Price, July 15.			
	1914.	10-years av- erage.	Aug. 1.	July 1.	1913.	5-year aver- age, 1909- 1913.	1914.	1913.	5-year aver- age.	1914.	10-year av- erage.	Forecast, 1914, from condition.	1913.	5-year aver- age, 1909- 1913.	1914.	5-year aver- age.		
Maine.....	97	91	29,178	27,085	28,160	26,077	87	45	77									
New Hamp- shire.....	97	89	2,474	2,142	2,074	2,298	114	75	91									
Vermont.....	97	88	3,638	3,150	3,175	3,414	73	75	83									
Massachusetts	94	86	3,553	3,256	2,835	2,922	120	99	109									
Rhode Island	96	85	744	658	650	600	103	75	98									
Connecticut..	97	85	3,026	2,621	2,208	2,437	102	101	110									
New York....	91	85	40,076	36,737	26,640	36,288	95	74	86									
New Jersey....	81	79	9,539	8,346	8,930	8,438	71	70	81	84	87	2,846	3,174	3,066				
Pennsylvania..	82	83	23,295	22,383	23,320	22,653	97	85	91	91	87	120	110	117				
Delaware.....	70	81	909	847	957	946	87	55	77	84	86	601	675	657	62	134		
Maryland.....	69	81	3,264	3,225	3,741	3,383	84	56	82	85	85	966	1,128	999				
Virginia.....	63	86	7,079	6,148	9,870	8,137	87	71	80	80	87	2,902	3,564	3,771	115	82		
West Virginia	50	85	2,640	3,006	3,984	3,889	117	82	88	76	87	192	182	210	135	115		
North Caro- lina.....	57	84	1,624	1,693	2,400	2,349	102	73	84	80	88	6,810	8,000	7,737	75	75		
South Caro- lina.....	65	81	670	656	800	816	137	139	117	76	87	4,049	4,600	4,508	93	83		
Georgia.....	70	86	781	764	972	928	115	104	114	80	88	6,383	7,221	7,111	90	96		
Florida.....	85	84	1,216	1,149	912	918	130	114	125	85	90	1,986	2,310	2,278	100	87		
Ohio.....	70	80	11,945	11,888	10,240	16,193	114	81	96	75	85	94	90	110	135	121		
Indiana.....	51	77	4,360	5,145	3,975	7,222	116	82	93	72	84	91	78	118	150	110		
Illinois.....	50	75	6,634	7,738	5,750	9,921	126	90	97	54	82	531	560	841				
Michigan.....	86	82	38,191	37,099	33,600	35,273	87	72	85									
Wisconsin.....	90	83	35,568	33,197	32,155	31,625	69	38	76									
Minnesota.....	86	84	30,841	28,612	30,250	25,885	62	51	74									
Iowa.....	76	80	13,406	13,377	7,200	13,227	97	86	103	79	85	190	160	196				
Missouri.....	45	76	3,915	4,402	3,230	6,034	121	88	96	63	82	435	336	639	120	106		
North Dakota	86	84	6,190	6,454	5,100	4,797	88	42	88									
South Dakota	80	84	4,960	5,362	4,680	4,217	96	70	113									
Nebraska.....	74	77	8,658	9,582	5,664	7,231	102	87	113									
Kansas.....	64	71	4,193	4,774	2,920	4,148	101	90	109	82	80	472	250	437	135	168		
Kentucky.....	33	84	1,649	2,422	2,450	4,000	115	86	93	71	86	665	675	941	100	92		
Tennessee.....	44	84	1,505	1,839	2,432	2,691	123	77	83	70	87	1,343	1,600	1,997	105	102		
Alabama.....	65	84	1,123	1,184	1,512	1,245	123	103	103	71	89	4,876	6,650	6,014	85	95		
Mississippi.....	66	84	832	864	960	801	108	88	101	68	87	3,632	5,390	4,979	80	82		
Louisiana.....	76	81	1,587	1,673	1,750	1,457	87	75	79	77	89	4,433	5,100	5,007	88	103		
Texas.....	75	74	2,739	2,605	2,340	2,691	104	81	106	70	77	3,567	4,000	2,924	125	122		
Oklahoma.....	75	73	2,112	2,227	1,920	1,604	87	71	105	65	80	429	384	352	130	124		
Arkansas.....	61	81	1,391	1,404	1,800	1,919	113	78	96	65	85	1,287	1,800	1,813	115	96		
Montana.....	87	90	5,472	5,565	5,040	4,215	76	65	104									
Wyoming.....	86	89	1,733	1,755	1,680	1,094	110	87	133									
Colorado.....	89	86	9,372	9,532	9,200	8,161	83	60	105									
New Mexico....	98	79	1,132	993	612	644	128	109	122									
Arizona.....	92	81	106	99	75	97	175	120	132									
Utah.....	87	92	3,471	3,574	3,600	2,722	75	75	86									
Nevada.....	93	96	1,920	1,940	1,760	1,369	70	85	126									
Idaho.....	85	92	5,491	5,409	5,780	5,232	79	49	84									
Washington....	88	90	8,826	9,248	7,380	8,636	70	68	84									
Oregon.....	90	92	6,394	6,311	6,750	6,408	69	60	86									
California.....	92	89	10,212	10,474	8,092	9,375	60	60	85	95	90	986	1,020	806	175			
United States..	79.0	83.1	369,634	360,614	331,525	356,627	87.1	69.2	88.3	75.5	86.5	49,886	59,057	57,628	94.5	95.0		

¹ Thousands (000) omitted.

TABLE 17.—*Flax, rice, and tobacco: Condition, forecast, and price, Aug. 1, 1914, with comparisons.*

State.	Flaxseed.						Rice.				Tobacco.				
	Condi- tion, Aug. 1.		from 1914, condition.	Final estimate, 1913.	Price, Aug. 1.		Condi- tion, Aug. 1.		from 1914, condition.	Final estimate, 1913.	Condi- tion, Aug. 1.		from 1914, condition.	Final estimates.	
	1914.	10-year aver- age.			1914.	5-year aver- age.	1914.	10-year aver- age.			1914.	10-year aver- age.		1913.	5-year aver- age 1909-1913.
	P.c.	P.c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	Cts.	Cts.	P.c.	P.c.	Bu. ¹	Bu. ¹	P.c.	P.c.	Lbs. ¹	Lbs. ¹	Lbs. ¹
Maine.....															
New Hampshire.....													92	91	175
Vermont.....													92	90	175
Massachusetts.....													93	88	11,662
Rhode Island.....															9,455
Connecticut.....													96	91	36,457
New York.....													93	88	6,203
New Jersey.....															4,386
Pennsylvania.....													86	88	45,830
Delaware.....															46,680
Maryland.....															57,351
Virginia.....													70	82	12,320
West Virginia.....													65	82	93,600
North Carolina.....							85	85	5	7			53	84	5,152
South Carolina.....							86	86	169	147			70	81	126,000
Georgia.....													74	83	30,976
Florida.....							90	86	38	16			80	88	1,368
Ohio.....							86	84	10	10			84	90	3,359
Indiana.....													68	83	60,795
Illinois.....													65	80	9,477
Michigan.....													75	82	428
Wisconsin.....	91	88	111	126		175							91	83	60,999
Minnesota.....	82	86	2,893	3,150	155	166									50,740
Iowa.....	88	88	275	263	138	156									47,807
Missouri.....	80	78	56	50		141							60	80	2,829
North Dakota.....	83	80	7,408	7,200	152	171									3,315
South Dakota.....	75	85	2,550	3,060	148	163									5,578
Nebraska.....	71	87	49	54	125	156									
Kansas.....	82	76	328	300	130	146									
Kentucky.....													60	79	244,755
Tennessee.....															281,200
Alabama.....							85	86	6	4			52	80	37,833
Mississippi.....							80	86	40	42			75	87	105
Louisiana.....							88	89	11,224	11,760			71	83	
Texas.....							88	89	8,320	9,696			93	83	384
Oklahoma.....													65	81	105
Arkansas.....															120
Montana.....	87	92	3,090	3,600	150	178									64,800
Wyoming.....															210
Colorado.....	88		60	50											153
New Mexico.....															270
Arizona.....															218
Utah.....															159
Nevada.....															
Idaho.....															
Washington.....															
Oregon.....															
California.....							91		747	293					
United States..	82.1	82.6	16,820	17,853	150.7	167.9	87.6	88.4	23,925	25,744	66.5	81.5	791,379	953,734	996,087

¹ Thousands (000) omitted.

TABLE 18.—Hay and clover: Acreage, condition, forecast, and price of hay; production and quality of clover, Aug. 1, 1914, with comparisons.

State.	Hay.										Clover.							
	Acreage (tame).		Condition, Aug. 1.		Forecast, Aug. 1.	Final estimates.			Price, Aug. 1.			Yield per acre.		Production: per cent of full crop.		Quality.		
	Per cent of 1913.	Acres.	1914.	6-yr. average.		1913.	5-yr. aver., 1909-1913.	1914.	1913.	5-yr. average.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.		
P.c.	Acres	P.c.	P.c.	Tons. ¹	Tons. ¹	Tons. ¹	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Ts.	Ts.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.			
Maine.....	103	1,230	97	87	1,492	1,194	1,299	13.60	13.70	13.80	1.50	1.40	96	72	98	95		
New Hampshire.....	105	520	98	85	642	495	538	18.40	16.50	16.56	1.53	1.45	93	79	99	94		
Vermont.....	99	990	85	90	1,237	1,280	1,310	14.70	13.60	12.94	1.60	1.50	77	77	93	94		
Massachusetts.....	101	480	91	87	612	575	582	19.50	20.10	20.28	1.60	1.60	90	83	95	94		
Rhode Island.....	100	58	75	90	56	68	67	23.30	22.00	22.44	1.50	1.40	80	94	80	97		
Connecticut.....	99	375	88	86	445	432	441	19.80	20.00	21.94	1.50	1.57	84	90	80	98		
New York.....	99	4,653	83	82	5,600	5,358	5,498	14.50	14.00	14.54	1.21	1.25	75	77	89	94		
New Jersey.....	100	361	80	84	462	469	472	18.40	17.70	18.38	1.37	1.30	76	75	85	92		
Pennsylvania.....	100	3,141	89	84	4,333	4,146	3,840	13.50	13.80	15.32	1.40	1.20	81	78	92	90		
Delaware.....	100	72	78	83	87	94	88	16.00	14.00	15.40	1.10	1.27	78	85	88	93		
Maryland.....	100	390	78	78	487	491	453	14.20	11.50	15.68	1.13	1.10	74	65	89	81		
Virginia.....	85	638	60	81	555	952	793	17.30	13.00	15.66	.80	1.35	60	86	82	91		
West Virginia.....	94	696	61	81	637	925	770	16.70	13.70	15.28	.92	1.50	59	86	86	89		
North Carolina.....	96	307	79	86	376	419	375	18.20	15.00	15.88	1.20	1.45	75	91	90	96		
South Carolina.....	100	210	75	86	220	244	219	18.10	18.10	18.46	1.50	1.70	70	88	85	97		
Georgia.....	98	245	80	90	304	350	293	17.60	18.40	18.28	1.45	1.30	83	87	89	93		
Florida.....	95	45	91	90	62	63	52	19.00	18.00	17.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	95	2,812	80	85	3,554	3,848	3,838	12.60	10.00	12.54	1.14	1.42	74	88	94	93		
Indiana.....	98	1,764	77	82	2,105	1,800	2,194	13.60	11.40	11.94	.95	1.10	65	71	90	85		
Illinois.....	85	2,125	67	82	2,136	2,450	3,168	14.50	11.80	12.48	.95	1.25	60	85	90	92		
Michigan.....	98	2,352	90	85	3,175	2,520	3,004	12.10	12.00	12.70	1.29	1.08	84	72	94	92		
Wisconsin.....	105	2,494	100	87	4,190	3,848	3,301	9.60	9.50	12.56	1.89	1.80	1.01	95	94	92		
Minnesota.....	105	1,743	98	81	3,074	2,490	2,265	6.50	6.20	8.28	1.95	1.70	1.04	79	96	90		
Iowa.....	97	2,910	90	86	4,059	4,440	4,511	9.40	7.90	9.20	1.45	1.58	87	94	96	99		
Missouri.....	88	2,640	60	79	2,218	1,800	3,115	14.90	11.30	10.60	.77	1.00	57	70	80	90		
North Dakota.....	107	364	98	78	535	388	403	5.10	5.20	6.10	1.50	1.05	95	70	97	93		
South Dakota.....	105	483	94	76	727	552	514	5.90	5.30	7.08	1.75	1.35	98	90	98	93		
Nebraska.....	101	1,262	89	78	1,853	1,675	1,591	7.20	7.70	8.38	1.50	1.37	90	86	94	96		
Kansas.....	110	1,650	83	78	2,191	1,350	1,988	7.90	8.90	8.32	1.20	1.05	80	77	91	96		
Kentucky.....	95	736	65	80	718	674	919	17.30	14.40	14.62	.90	1.02	56	72	84	87		
Tennessee.....	84	756	62	84	750	1,089	1,117	18.40	14.40	14.38	1.00	1.30	62	81	86	95		
Alabama.....	95	200	78	89	250	286	268	15.00	15.00	13.82	1.55	1.60	87	90	92	95		
Mississippi.....	88	194	72	90	230	293	275	13.20	12.00	12.26	1.70	1.85	83	93	91	94		
Louisiana.....	101	162	82	90	233	240	235	12.40	11.60	11.60	1.70	1.75	90	94	94	92		
Texas.....	105	420	92	79	580	464	444	9.50	10.00	10.56	2.00	.....	102	80	90	.....	
Oklahoma.....	97	436	73	75	430	382	388	8.50	7.30	7.70	1.10	1.60	92	80	90	87		
Arkansas.....	95	304	73	84	333	384	363	12.20	11.90	10.88	1.15	1.20	78	79	88	90		
Montana.....	104	686	92	91	1,231	1,188	1,109	7.60	8.50	10.14	2.00	2.10	103	92	96	97		
Wyoming.....	100	480	95	91	1,094	912	819	7.80	7.50	9.40	2.08	1.90	102	99	98	98		
Colorado.....	109	970	100	87	2,425	1,824	1,707	8.00	8.50	10.02	2.00	2.25	107	90	98	94		
New Mexico.....	106	204	98	91	519	399	387	11.00	9.50	10.74	1.40	1.50	110	95	93	99		
Arizona.....	105	142	95	94	472	540	350	10.00	10.10	10.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	104	406	97	92	1,162	909	943	8.60	8.30	7.88	2.20	3.00	102	97	100	97		
Nevada.....	105	247	100	95	766	646	587	8.00	9.20	10.32	2.60	2.35	103	100	100	.....	
Idaho.....	100	705	93	93	2,033	2,044	1,879	6.70	7.00	7.58	2.50	2.40	101	97	97	91		
Washington.....	102	796	93	94	1,776	1,794	1,620	9.80	10.50	12.20	2.27	2.30	95	101	98	93		
Oregon.....	104	858	99	92	1,953	1,732	1,578	7.20	8.50	9.40	2.10	2.25	105	101	98	92		
California.....	112	2,688	97	86	5,085	3,600	4,017	8.10	14.50	11.26	2.00	2.10	98	94	93	94		
United States.....	98.9	48,400	86.7	83.9	69,464	64,116	65,987	11.52	11.16	11.97	1.19	1.30	73.5	81.0	91.2	91.9		

¹ Thousands (000) omitted.

TABLE 20.—Fruits: Condition, Aug. 1, 1914, with comparisons.

State.	Apples.		Peaches.		Grapes.		Pears.		Water-melons.		Cantaloupes.		Tomatoes.		Black-berries.		Rasp-berries.			
	Condition, Aug. 1.																Production. ¹			
	1914.		10-yr. aver.		1914.		10-yr. aver.		1914.		10-yr. aver.		1914.		10-yr. aver.		1914.		10-yr. aver.	
	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	
Maine.....	79	67	100	.....	88	78	75	93	.....	91	.....	92	90	93	91	97	88	84
New Hampshire.....	78	64	15	72	78	83	61	76	98	.....	73	.....	90	87	98	88	95	84
Vermont.....	75	67	37	.....	85	82	60	65	70	.....	65	86	91	91	93	90	95	86
Massachusetts.....	79	67	20	60	93	86	75	74	90	83	90	84	95	86	91	87	93	84		
Rhode Island.....	79	67	58	61	90	84	78	78	80	.....	80	86	93	88	82	90	81	84	
Connecticut.....	75	70	42	67	87	84	69	77	87	73	88	84	90	89	90	89	88	86		
New York.....	69	60	20	58	81	83	50	67	84	82	83	80	90	86	83	82	84	81		
New Jersey.....	86	58	89	58	95	83	76	62	81	80	82	80	87	85	85	78	84	76		
Pennsylvania.....	77	58	63	50	88	78	70	62	83	78	84	79	90	84	83	80	87	78		
Delaware.....	80	62	67	48	95	82	42	52	84	77	85	79	79	84	84	78	80	75		
Maryland.....	78	59	78	53	92	78	72	58	84	75	83	75	82	80	82	79	84	78		
Virginia.....	75	52	58	46	86	77	54	51	75	74	75	75	75	84	81	84	72	79		
West Virginia.....	80	49	65	45	81	70	55	45	77	75	71	77	80	86	77	76	77	77		
North Carolina.....	76	56	77	53	89	80	65	52	80	74	79	75	78	84	85	87	80	83		
South Carolina.....	70	55	76	60	84	79	59	59	78	76	75	75	67	84	71	85	65	84		
Georgia.....	75	54	86	62	84	81	64	57	80	81	76	76	72	86	72	88	69	89		
Florida.....	.....	.....	75	70	.....	67	57	74	82	68	75	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	55	45	50	42	88	78	55	56	75	76	76	78	80	87	59	78	67	74		
Indiana.....	39	48	45	45	83	81	47	54	66	77	67	78	65	82	52	75	55	74		
Illinois.....	33	44	50	41	75	79	47	44	57	77	59	77	56	82	49	72	53	70		
Michigan.....	67	56	45	53	91	79	71	62	85	79	87	81	90	84	84	80	86	78		
Wisconsin.....	54	61	88	.....	88	81	78	64	91	80	92	78	93	84	88	79	87	78	
Minnesota.....	48	65	100	.....	87	81	75	.....	80	74	78	79	88	83	88	78	87	76
Iowa.....	24	52	55	31	84	77	46	38	81	78	82	80	86	84	65	73	65	69		
Missouri.....	53	46	54	40	70	74	51	38	61	71	62	71	66	79	50	68	55	63		
North Dakota.....	90	.....	75	.....	95	.....	50	.....	70	66	75	.....	85	76	70	.....	80	.....	
South Dakota.....	50	68	75	.....	74	80	.....	.....	78	77	77	78	80	78	51	.....	73	76
Nebraska.....	45	54	37	37	72	73	59	47	76	71	75	72	80	76	56	67	60	66		
Kansas.....	50	47	55	40	65	70	63	45	78	70	79	71	72	74	66	64	64	62		
Kentucky.....	58	52	66	48	78	77	58	50	64	73	62	74	63	84	63	81	65	75		
Tennessee.....	62	51	62	48	75	71	51	44	66	75	66	76	66	85	68	87	70	78		
Alabama.....	59	52	62	56	78	75	51	53	73	78	74	74	66	84	66	88	62	86		
Mississippi.....	53	52	55	57	74	73	60	52	73	77	75	74	65	84	74	86	70	80		
Louisiana.....	60	57	41	61	90	78	60	62	78	80	77	78	66	83	75	83	80	86		
Texas.....	60	61	21	59	63	75	47	59	70	77	71	76	68	76	75	75	75	72		
Oklahoma.....	51	61	10	55	57	71	30	50	63	72	67	72	53	70	58	68	57	60		
Arkansas.....	65	58	44	62	72	74	55	48	65	75	64	76	59	82	56	80	58	77		
Montana.....	75	79	88	.....	100	.....	62	75	82	78	81	78	85	86	100	.....	105	86
Wyoming.....	90	70	100	.....	75	.....	50	.....	75	.....	75	.....	91	88	100	.....	97	.....	
Colorado.....	88	66	95	53	93	72	87	58	92	82	90	83	96	84	100	82	100	83		
New Mexico.....	87	66	70	52	85	72	78	64	90	81	90	80	91	79	87	.....	91	.....	
Arizona.....	80	72	80	63	90	84	85	77	93	92	94	91	90	87	100	.....	100	.....	
Utah.....	95	74	97	66	97	84	85	67	93	88	94	86	96	76	97	92	97	89		
Nevada.....	75	59	75	59	98	71	80	.....	98	.....	99	.....	88	81	102	.....	101	.....	
Idaho.....	77	79	70	62	70	85	68	74	71	88	75	88	84	84	75	91	77	93		
Washington.....	84	78	65	72	88	88	78	79	83	87	82	86	81	83	94	92	92	93		
Oregon.....	75	78	75	70	88	89	75	75	86	84	89	87	87	88	95	93	94	93		
California.....	85	78	87	74	92	90	84	79	93	87	95	88	93	91	96	93	94	91		
United States.....	61.3	54.3	55.9	54.3	88.4	84.4	60.9	61.1	73.2	76.7	78.4	77.5	77.7	83.1	70.8	77.5	80.5	76.9		

¹ Per cent of full crop.

TABLE 21.—Apples: Forecast of production, 1914, from condition, Aug. 1, estimated production, 1910-13, and prices, 1910-13.

State.	Estimated production, bushels, 000 omitted.					Price to producer: Mean of September, October, and November averages.			
	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1913	1912	1911	1910
Maine.....	5,500	3,000	5,400	6,800	3,550	90	55	53	68
New Hampshire.....	1,700	800	2,200	1,600	1,800	105	62	66	66
Vermont.....	2,500	700	2,600	2,250	2,700	108	66	75	81
Massachusetts.....	3,000	2,300	3,300	3,000	2,900	116	76	95	79
Rhode Island.....	300	300	300	400	300	101	91	73	80
Connecticut.....	1,800	2,100	1,700	2,400	1,800	76	74	70	80
New York.....	36,000	19,500	44,000	39,000	17,000	85	48	56	81
New Jersey.....	3,000	2,100	1,700	3,100	1,700	70	66	58	72
Pennsylvania.....	19,500	10,200	12,700	20,500	11,600	81	61	52	64
N. Atlantic.....	73,300	41,000	73,900	79,050	43,350	-----	-----	-----	-----
Delaware.....	400	180	420	300	350	85	65	67	42
Maryland.....	3,300	1,300	2,650	2,600	2,700	92	57	47	50
Virginia.....	12,300	5,200	15,000	7,200	12,100	73	47	65	59
West Virginia.....	10,300	1,000	10,300	7,800	7,100	113	47	67	60
North Carolina.....	7,200	3,000	7,600	3,600	7,200	84	69	79	72
South Carolina.....	700	260	600	470	740	127	99	124	93
Georgia.....	1,700	900	1,400	800	1,400	99	92	105	92
Florida.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
S. Atlantic.....	35,900	11,840	37,970	22,770	31,590	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ohio.....	10,500	4,800	10,600	18,700	5,900	100	59	50	82
Indiana.....	4,000	6,600	4,200	8,900	4,900	68	68	58	72
Illinois.....	4,100	8,200	5,800	10,600	800	69	70	51	100
Michigan.....	13,100	8,900	17,200	12,300	4,200	63	47	55	88
Wisconsin.....	2,500	4,000	2,000	3,000	400	68	78	72	106
N.C.E. Miss. R.	34,200	32,500	39,800	53,500	16,200	-----	-----	-----	-----
Minnesota.....	900	1,800	700	1,300	150	73	102	87	146
Iowa.....	2,500	7,100	1,500	9,500	200	82	92	60	129
Missouri.....	11,700	7,900	19,200	11,600	7,600	74	46	61	68
North Dakota.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Dakota.....	200	320	200	240	30	116	99	106	136
Nebraska.....	2,200	2,300	2,800	3,600	1,400	93	81	79	97
Kansas.....	4,200	2,700	6,700	2,400	6,600	105	60	89	65
N.C.W. Miss. R.	21,700	22,120	31,100	28,640	15,980	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kentucky.....	7,100	6,900	9,600	6,100	5,300	76	64	81	76
Tennessee.....	5,900	3,900	8,900	2,900	5,200	93	64	93	70
Alabama.....	1,200	900	1,200	700	1,000	97	85	95	86
Mississippi.....	400	370	450	240	330	100	92	116	100
Louisiana.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Texas.....	400	300	500	200	400	120	98	118	118
Oklahoma.....	1,200	1,100	1,700	1,050	1,200	108	84	107	97
Arkansas.....	4,000	4,000	5,100	3,000	2,700	87	81	94	84
S. Central.....	20,200	17,470	27,450	14,190	16,130	-----	-----	-----	-----
Montana.....	900	840	900	900	420	115	87	116	117
Wyoming.....	-----	30	30	20	10	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colorado.....	4,400	3,300	3,100	2,700	1,500	97	89	97	112
New Mexico.....	900	650	750	680	340	115	103	97	125
Arizona.....	100	90	130	110	100	202	200	208	188
Utah.....	800	610	680	460	410	85	82	96	126
Nevada.....	200	160	260	100	160	162	115	139	169
Idaho.....	1,500	1,400	1,650	1,200	1,250	95	82	106	98
Washington.....	7,600	6,900	7,700	3,500	5,800	91	67	96	78
Oregon.....	3,300	3,500	4,100	1,500	3,800	81	67	108	85
California.....	5,300	3,000	5,700	4,700	4,600	102	75	84	86
Far Western.....	25,000	20,480	25,000	15,870	18,390	-----	-----	-----	-----
United States.....	210,300	145,410	235,220	214,020	141,640	85.5	62.3	69.7	80.1

TABLE 22.—Vegetables and miscellaneous: Condition, Aug. 1, 1914, with comparisons.

State.	Condition, Aug. 1.																			
	Cab- bages.		Onions.		Beans (dry).		Lima beans.		Broom corn.		Sugar cane.		Sor- ghum.		Sugar beets.		Hops.		Pea- nuts.	
	1914.	8-year average.	1914.	8-year average.	1914.	8-year average.	1914.	7-year average.	1914.	8-year average.	1914.	10-year average.	1914.	10-year average.	1914.	8-year average.	1914.	10-year average.	1914.	8-year average.
Maine.....	P.c. 91	P.c. 89	P.c. 90	P.c. 87	P.c. 94	P.c. 89	P.c. 94	P.c. 92	P.c. 91	P.c. 88	P.c. 91	P.c. 88	P.c. 91	P.c. 88	P.c. 91	P.c. 88	P.c. 91	P.c. 88	P.c. 91	P.c. 88
New Hamp- shire.....	90	86	92	86	95	89	91	87	90	86	90	86	90	86	90	86	90	86	90	86
Vermont.....	86	90	80	90	92	90	99	90	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85
Massachusetts..	91	86	92	84	92	87	93	85	90	85	90	85	90	85	90	85	90	85	90	85
Rhode Island..	95	87	87	85	94	89	95	87	90	85	90	85	90	85	90	85	90	85	90	85
Connecticut....	84	88	89	87	85	87	91	86	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85
New York.....	87	84	86	86	90	87	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85
New Jersey.....	87	85	78	85	85	85	86	83	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85
Pennsylvania..	90	85	86	88	90	85	90	84	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85
Delaware.....	78	84	85	87	70	78	88	82	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85
Maryland.....	80	78	84	85	84	79	85	80	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85
Virginia.....	68	84	75	89	62	82	74	83	70	83	82	80	86	80	88	85	89	85	89	85
West Virginia..	76	88	75	90	77	86	75	86	82	80	82	80	86	80	88	85	89	85	89	85
North Carolina..	68	83	76	89	70	85	74	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85
South Carolina..	62	83	68	87	65	84	60	82	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85
Georgia.....	63	85	73	89	70	84	66	88	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85
Florida.....	82	84	86	86	90	87	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85
Ohio.....	75	88	80	88	74	87	82	87	74	84	81	86	80	86	80	86	80	86	80	86
Indiana.....	59	82	72	86	65	82	61	83	67	78	78	75	81	86	80	86	80	86	80	86
Illinois.....	48	80	60	84	55	80	51	82	68	80	80	86	80	86	80	86	80	86	80	86
Michigan.....	89	83	89	83	88	87	89	82	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85
Wisconsin.....	92	82	73	85	95	86	98	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85
Minnesota.....	84	84	88	86	90	86	92	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85
Iowa.....	77	82	86	85	82	83	81	84	79	88	88	84	93	90	89	85	89	85	89	85
Missouri.....	47	75	66	82	50	78	51	77	66	76	76	76	83	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
North Dakota..	88	78	89	80	91	80	76	82	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85
South Dakota..	75	79	80	82	75	83	78	82	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85	89	85
Nebraska.....	76	74	80	79	78	82	75	78	91	80	80	86	80	86	80	86	80	86	80	86
Kansas.....	64	71	82	78	83	74	75	73	83	75	75	83	81	86	80	86	80	86	80	86
Kentucky.....	52	84	73	89	54	82	53	83	64	78	78	86	80	86	80	86	80	86	80	86
Tennessee.....	58	85	73	80	56	84	55	83	67	83	83	86	80	86	80	86	80	86	80	86
Alabama.....	59	82	73	88	60	84	60	86	70	83	72	88	83	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Mississippi.....	53	80	70	88	58	86	55	85	59	81	74	87	70	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
Louisiana.....	55	78	75	84	90	85	73	84	95	83	75	89	78	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
Texas.....	65	72	76	80	77	77	72	77	88	76	76	83	85	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
Oklahoma.....	43	65	74	79	70	73	65	69	75	75	75	83	70	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
Arkansas.....	49	76	75	86	65	80	60	77	60	82	70	86	65	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Montana.....	89	89	88	88	86	92	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Wyoming.....	92	90	92	92	92	91	71	71	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Colorado.....	94	88	94	89	97	87	94	89	95	82	82	82	95	84	95	80	90	90	90	90
New Mexico....	93	84	93	86	98	84	100	96	96	96	96	96	98	85	95	85	90	90	90	90
Arizona.....	90	88	90	90	92	87	93	93	90	90	90	90	96	87	91	92	92	92	92	92
Utah.....	96	92	98	93	95	90	93	90	90	90	90	90	98	92	99	94	94	94	94	94
Nevada.....	92	90	93	91	102	100	100	100	90	90	90	90	98	92	99	94	94	94	94	94
Idaho.....	89	91	93	93	84	90	86	91	90	90	90	90	98	92	99	94	94	94	94	94
Washington....	87	88	90	90	83	91	88	90	90	90	90	90	98	92	99	94	94	94	94	94
Oregon.....	89	92	94	92	85	91	88	92	90	90	90	90	98	92	99	94	94	94	94	94
California.....	92	91	94	93	94	89	95	91	90	90	90	90	98	92	99	94	94	94	94	94
United States	79.3	83.3	80.6	86.3	88.5	86.9	76.3	83.9	76.1	76.1	75.5	88.5	74.1	83.3	92.4	89.4	89.8	89.8	82.6	85.1

TABLE 23.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States.

State.	July 15, 1914.										Aug. 1, 1914.					
	Hogs.		Beef cattle.		Sheep.		Milch cows.		Horses.		Butter.		Eggs.		Chick-ens.	
	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	5-year average.	1914	5-year average.	1914	5-year average.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>	
Maine.....	7.50	7.25	7.50	6.75	4.00	4.48	52.00	48.78	209	206	30	28	23	25	15.9	15.8
New Hampshire.....	8.30	7.92	7.90	6.65	6.50	4.93	62.00	51.25	155	177	32	30	27	16.0	14.9	
Vermont.....	7.70	7.02	6.00	4.95	4.30	3.78	57.00	47.40	179	160	29	28	23	24.14	0.13	5.
Massachusetts.....	9.20	9.30	7.50	6.33	.....	.....	70.00	51.00	220	187	35	33	35	31.18	5.17	3.
Rhode Island.....	9.60	8.50	7.70	7.67	5.10	.....	75.00	61.67	.....	.....	34	32	30	32.21	0.17	0.
Connecticut.....	10.30	8.67	9.00	8.30	9.00	.....	68.70	59.17	220	211	34	33	30	30.18	0.16	7.
New York.....	8.00	7.35	6.20	5.28	4.50	4.08	66.00	54.15	171	176	28	28	25	25.16	2.15	3.
New Jersey.....	8.30	8.18	7.20	6.65	.....	5.22	72.50	61.40	200	174	33	32	28	27.18	9.17	4.
Pennsylvania.....	8.30	7.70	7.50	6.30	5.40	4.78	63.60	48.70	175	175	27	27	23	22.15	6.13	9.
North Carolina.....	8.00	8.17	6.50	5.20	5.30	4.93	56.00	41.90	142	134	30	26	26	21.19	0.13	4.
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	8.00	7.92	7.00	5.60	.....	5.20	50.00	38.82	135	145	31	24	20	19.16	6.15	5.
Virginia.....	7.70	7.00	6.30	4.90	3.90	3.90	48.00	37.85	145	144	23	22	18	17.15	2.14	3.
West Virginia.....	7.90	7.35	6.50	5.15	4.30	4.00	52.70	42.20	139	145	23	21	19	19.13	9.12	8.
North Carolina.....	8.20	7.55	5.20	4.12	5.00	4.12	40.00	33.08	162	152	23	23	18	16.13	1.12	0.
South Carolina.....	7.50	7.22	4.70	5.20	5.60	4.82	41.70	35.65	174	174	25	24	21	18.13	2.12	3.
Georgia.....	8.00	7.05	4.80	3.85	4.00	4.17	38.30	32.82	167	160	24	23	18	17.14	4.12	7.
Florida.....	7.10	6.65	5.50	4.52	6.00	4.47	47.70	38.72	148	148	33	31	25	22.17	0.14	4.
Ohio.....	8.20	7.58	7.20	5.82	4.50	3.88	61.40	49.18	158	167	24	22	19	18.13	3.10	0.
Indiana.....	8.20	7.55	6.90	5.45	4.10	3.70	55.50	46.08	142	153	22	21	17	17.12	4.11	4.
Illinois.....	8.10	7.40	6.70	5.80	4.50	4.05	62.00	50.98	148	155	26	23	17	16.12	3.11	0.
Michigan.....	7.80	7.20	6.80	5.18	4.70	4.28	62.00	46.65	175	174	24	23	20	19.12	8.11	4.
Wisconsin.....	7.70	7.30	5.80	4.70	4.80	3.95	66.40	49.52	179	174	27	25	18	17.12	4.11	8.
Minnesota.....	7.50	7.10	6.00	4.40	4.60	4.25	63.10	44.15	158	166	24	24	17	16.11	3.10	0.
Iowa.....	8.00	7.32	7.70	5.95	4.50	4.35	65.00	49.45	154	164	25	24	16	15.11	5.10	3.
Missouri.....	7.70	7.10	6.90	5.48	4.40	3.95	56.60	45.68	118	124	22	20	14	13.10	5.10	8.
North Dakota.....	6.90	6.58	5.90	4.38	5.00	4.50	65.00	46.32	137	150	20	20	15	16.10	4.10	0.
South Dakota.....	7.50	7.02	6.60	5.15	5.00	4.20	65.50	45.40	129	137	22	22	16	15.9	7.9	2.
Nebraska.....	7.90	7.05	7.10	5.68	6.00	4.80	67.00	48.60	125	133	21	20	15	14.10	7.9	9.
Kansas.....	7.90	7.15	7.00	5.55	5.30	4.45	61.00	47.20	117	128	21	21	15	13.10	4.9	4.
Kentucky.....	7.60	7.10	6.50	4.85	3.70	3.48	52.00	39.08	125	130	20	19	15	14.12	9.11	6.
Tennessee.....	7.30	6.70	5.80	4.25	3.80	3.50	47.50	37.10	137	146	18	18	14	14.12	6.11	3.
Alabama.....	7.00	6.70	4.40	3.30	4.80	3.90	39.00	30.80	139	141	22	20	17	15.14	0.11	3.
Mississippi.....	6.40	6.40	4.50	3.42	4.00	3.82	41.50	30.50	120	122	23	22	16	16.12	7.11	9.
Louisiana.....	6.90	5.92	5.50	4.22	4.90	3.75	40.00	33.70	94	94	27	26	18	17.13	0.13	1.
Texas.....	7.20	6.62	5.70	4.28	5.00	4.15	54.30	43.42	95	97	21	20	14	14.10	6.9	6.
Oklahoma.....	7.30	6.92	5.70	4.40	5.10	4.20	55.50	42.28	98	106	20	20	13	13.9	9.9	2.
Arkansas.....	6.20	5.82	4.90	3.70	3.30	3.70	43.00	31.42	100	112	22	20	15	15.12	2.10	2.
Montana.....	7.50	7.52	6.90	5.58	5.00	5.98	78.10	56.58	125	139	27	30	23	27.13	3.14	9.
Wyoming.....	7.20	7.20	7.30	5.12	5.80	4.92	80.00	56.50	91	113	28	29	23	25.13	5.15	0.
Colorado.....	7.70	7.20	7.00	4.68	5.00	4.82	75.00	54.55	110	119	25	27	20	22.12	8.13	7.
New Mexico.....	8.00	7.25	7.00	5.22	4.80	4.48	61.00	52.00	69	84	32	31	25	25.13	2.13	8.
Arizona.....	7.50	7.47	6.20	5.27	3.80	4.03	90.00	62.50	122	137	34	34	29	31.17	0.16	9.
Utah.....	7.00	6.98	6.10	5.20	5.20	5.42	66.00	47.15	121	114	30	29	21	20.14	4.13	0.
Nevada.....	8.30	7.57	6.30	5.02	5.00	4.08	75.00	60.40	125	92	32	35	28	32.18	0.18	8.
Idaho.....	7.10	7.28	6.00	5.28	4.30	4.72	76.00	57.32	130	143	25	28	21	24.11	8.12	1.
Washington.....	7.30	7.72	6.30	5.60	4.50	4.55	78.00	61.40	125	147	28	30	25	26.13	7.13	8.
Oregon.....	7.10	7.78	6.20	5.52	4.50	4.55	71.00	52.25	94	117	29	29	24	25.13	2.12	7.
California.....	8.00	7.12	6.50	5.75	4.90	4.62	77.00	54.10	124	139	28	28	26	25.16	0.14	7.
United States.....	7.72	7.13	6.38	5.07	4.75	4.52	59.67	46.38	136.97	143.09	23.7	23.3	18.2	17.4	12.8	11.7

TABLE 24.—Averages for the United States of prices paid to producers of farm products.

Products.	July 15.					Aug. 15.		June 15.		
	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912
Hogs.....per 100 pounds..	\$7.72	\$7.81	\$6.64	\$5.92	\$8.15	\$7.79	\$7.11	\$7.43	\$7.61	\$6.65
Beef cattle.....do.....	6.38	5.98	5.17	4.28	4.84	5.91	5.37	6.32	6.02	5.23
Veal calves.....do.....	7.80	7.46	6.33	5.74	6.37	7.53	6.62	7.69	7.53	6.33
Sheep.....do.....	4.75	4.20	4.21	4.19	5.47	4.32	4.26	4.70	4.84	4.52
Lambs.....do.....	6.55	6.05	5.74	5.42	6.71	5.50	5.60	6.47	6.36	6.02
Milch cows.....per head..	59.67	54.80	45.41	42.44	42.86	54.78	46.11	59.82	55.20	45.84
Horses.....do.....	137.00	143.00	142.00	139.00	148.00	141.00	142.00	136.00	146.00	145.00
Honey, comb.....per pound..	.135	.139	.139	.137	.131	.138	.137	.138	.139	.140
Wool, unwashed.....do.....	.185	.159	.189	.154	.190	.158	.183	.188	.156	.187
Apples.....per bushel.....	.91	.86	.82	.95	.77	.75	.68	1.36	1.01	1.08
Peaches.....do.....	1.20	1.30	1.12	1.51	.....	1.26	1.08	.....	.....	.....
Tomatoes.....do.....	1.67	1.61	1.27	.....	.....	.96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanuts.....per pound.....	.052	.051	.049	.050	.052	.049	.050	.051	.050	.052
Beans.....per bushel.....	2.22	2.22	2.47	2.23	2.34	2.11	2.40	2.23	2.23	2.62
Sweet potatoes.....do.....	.94	.89	1.13	1.04	.74	.99	1.02	.92	.91	1.11
Cabbages.....per 100 pounds..	2.66	2.64	2.29	2.93	2.27	2.15	1.88	2.61	2.18	2.67
Onions.....per bushel.....	1.70	1.02	1.14	1.22	1.04	1.05	1.00	1.41	.96	1.55
Clover seed.....do.....	8.12	9.78	10.64	8.83	7.17	9.37	9.80	7.96	9.77	11.69
Timothy seed.....do.....	2.32	1.94	5.96	5.48	.....	2.01	3.20	2.23	1.77	6.63
Alfalfa seed.....do.....	6.92	8.20	8.32	.....	.....	7.96	8.58	6.83	8.08	8.47
Broom corn.....per ton.....	88.00	57.00	85.00	68.00	180.00	91.00	83.00	88.00	61.00	79.00
Cotton seed.....do.....	22.78	21.37	19.04	22.70	.....	20.24	18.02	23.62	21.54	19.24
Hops.....per pound.....	.147	.148	.289	.258	.....	.....	.188	.....	.141	.....
Paid by farmers:										
Clover seed.....per bushel..	9.79	12.12	12.82	.....	.....	11.94	11.78	9.86	12.47	13.49
Timothy seed.....do.....	2.99	2.57	6.59	.....	.....	2.76	3.89	2.98	2.44	7.37
Alfalfa seed.....do.....	8.29	9.41	10.07	.....	.....	10.06	10.07	8.31	9.73	10.25
Bran.....per ton.....	26.36	24.65	28.41	25.80	25.22	25.10	27.41	27.75	24.67	29.35

TABLE 25.—Range of prices of agricultural products at market centers.

Product and market.	Aug. 1, 1914.	July, 1914.	June, 1914.	July, 1913.	July, 1912.
Wheat per bushel:					
No. 2 red winter, St. Louis..	\$0.81 - \$0.82	\$0.76 - \$0.91	\$0.75 - \$0.97	\$0.83 - \$0.90	\$0.98 - \$1.15
No. 2 red winter, Chicago....	.87 - .88	.77 - .93	.79 - .96	.84 - .96	.97 - 1.10
No. 2 red winter, New York ¹ ..	.95 - .96	.88 - 1.02	.96 - 1.10	.95 - .98	1.06 - 1.10
Corn per bushel:					
No. 2 mixed, St. Louis.....	.77 - .77	.67 - .77	.68 - .73	.61 - .66	.69 - .77
No. 2, Chicago.....	.74 - .74	.67 - .76	.68 - .73	.60 - .62	.69 - .75
No. 2 mixed, New York ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.76 - .84
Oats per bushel:					
No. 2, St. Louis.....	.35 - .35	.35 - .38	.36 - .42	.32 - .51	.32 - .51
No. 2, Chicago.....	.36 - .37	.34 - .39	.36 - .40	.37 - .41	.42 - .57
Rye per bushel: No. 2, Chicago..	.68 - .70	.55 - .72	.58 - .67	.61 - .64	.71 - .76
Baled hay per ton: No. 1 timothy, Chicago.	17.50 - 18.50	14.50 - 18.00	14.50 - 16.00	13.50 - 17.50	17.50 - 22.00
Hops per pound: Choice, New York	.35 - .37	.35 - .38	.36 - .40	.17 - .21	.28 - .38
Wool per pound:					
Ohio fine unwashed, Boston..	.25 - .25	.24 - .25	.22 - .25	.20 - .21	.22 - .24
Best tub washed, St. Louis..	.32 - .33	.32 - .33	.30 - .33	.35 - .35	.35 - .35
Live hogs per 100 pounds: Bulk of sales, Chicago.	8.40 - 8.80	8.50 - 9.50	7.80 - 8.40	8.75 - 9.40	7.40 - 8.20
Butter per pound:					
Creamery, extra, New York..	.29 - .30	.26 - .29	.26 - .28	.26 - .28	.27 - .27
Creamery, extra, Elgin.....	.28 - .28	.26 - .28	.26 - .27	.26 - .26	.25 - .25
Eggs per dozen:					
Average best fresh, New York	.27 - .32	.24 - .31	.22 - .28	.25 - .33	.23 - .31
Average best fresh, St. Louis.	.19 - .19	.18 - .19	.14 - .18	.14 - .17	.14 - .17
Cheese per pound: Colored, ² New York	.14 - .14	.14 - .14	.13 - .15	.13 - .14	.14 - .15

¹ F. o. b. affloat.² September colored—September to April, inclusive; new colored May to July, inclusive; colored August.

TABLE 26.—*The equivalent in yield per acre of 100 per cent condition on Sept. 1 in each State.*

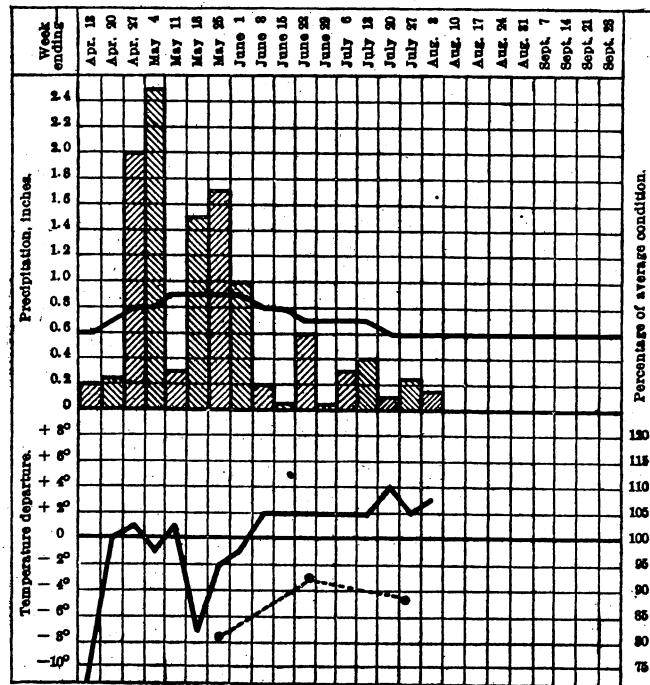
State.	Corn.	Spring wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Sweet potatoes.	Tobacco.	Flax.	Rice.	Cotton.
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Lbs.	Bu.	Bu.	Lbs.
Maine.....	48.5	27.0	41.0	31.5	34.0	240					
New Hampshire.....	48.5		39.0	29.0	31.5	160		1,900			
Vermont.....	46.5	28.0	41.5	34.5	27.5	155		1,900			
Massachusetts.....	50.0		38.5		23.3	145		1,900			
Rhode Island.....	43.0		35.0			160					
Connecticut.....	51.0		38.0		21.7	140		1,900			
New York.....	45.0		37.5	31.0	26.5	123		1,470			
New Jersey.....	44.0		36.0		26.5	132	155				
Pennsylvania.....	49.0		36.3	29.5	24.5	120	134	1,650			
Delaware.....	39.0		36.0		22.5	122	145				
Maryland.....	42.0		33.8	33.0	21.5	119	144	900			
Virginia.....	30.6		25.0	30.0	22.0	108	119	900			275
West Virginia.....	37.0		28.0		26.0	117	128	900			
North Carolina.....	22.4		22.0		22.0	100	113	810		31.5	305
South Carolina.....	22.0		26.0			106	113	930		29.0	290
Georgia.....	17.5		24.0			94	102	900		33.0	250
Florida.....	16.0		20.0			110	123	950		30.0	155
Ohio.....	46.0		41.5	33.0	23.5	116	127	1,100			
Indiana.....	45.0		39.0	31.5	21.0	119	130	1,100			
Illinois.....	43.5		41.5	33.0	22.5	113	125	930			
Michigan.....	41.5		39.0	30.0	19.5	132					
Wisconsin.....	42.5	21.0	40.5	33.5	19.0	135		1,470	15.5		
Minnesota.....	40.0	18.0	41.0	31.0	20.3	132			11.7		
Iowa.....	44.0	19.0	39.0	31.5	19.5	125	124		12.4		
Missouri.....	38.0		35.0	28.5	19.0	105	120	1,200	9.6		360
North Dakota.....	32.0	16.0	36.5	28.5		122			10.8		
South Dakota.....	34.0	15.8	35.5	29.0		103			10.4		
Nebraska.....	35.5	17.3	36.0	29.5	22.0	102	115		10.1		
Kansas.....	31.5	18.5	36.5	29.0	17.5	97	120		9.1		
Kentucky.....	34.2		29.0	30.0		101	107	1,070			
Tennessee.....	30.5		26.0	29.5	19.0	94	105	630			245
Alabama.....	23.0		23.0			99	110	700		34.0	232
Mississippi.....	22.4		24.0			109	110			36.0	265
Louisiana.....	25.5		26.5			91	102	590		37.5	260
Texas.....	28.0		42.0	34.0		87	105	820		39.0	242
Oklahoma.....	30.0		39.0	34.0		96	123		13.0		255
Arkansas.....	26.0		30.0			98	114	840		43.0	254
Montana.....	33.5	28.0	50.5	37.5		175			11.7		
Wyoming.....	28.0	30.0	41.0	35.5		155					
Colorado.....	25.0	29.0	45.0	40.0		145			9.0		
New Mexico.....	31.0	25.5	41.0	37.0		115	180				
Arizona.....	36.0	28.0	45.0	41.0		119	150				
Utah.....	34.6	30.0	48.0	43.0		190					
Nevada.....	35.0	31.0	45.0	41.0		172					
Idaho.....	34.0	29.0	48.0	44.0		192					
Washington.....	32.0	24.0	54.0	43.0		180					
Oregon.....	32.0	22.0	40.5	38.5		150				54.0	
California.....	41.0		41.0	33.0		150	175				
United States....	34.7	18.0	38.4	31.9	24.7	129.3	113.7	1,021	11.0	38.8	259.7

COTTON REGION.

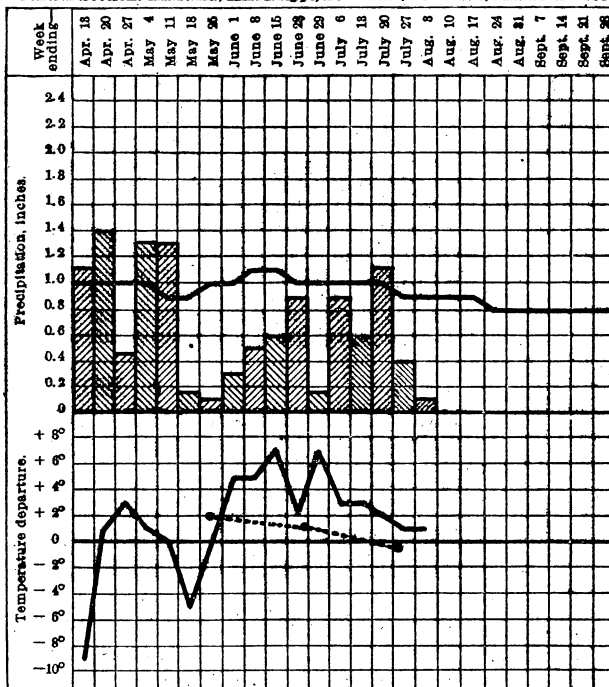
Western Section: Texas and Oklahoma.

DIAGRAMS SHOWING WEEKLY WEATHER CONDITIONS AND THE PROGRESS OF CROPS IN THE PRINCIPAL COTTON, CORN, AND WHEAT REGIONS, FOR THE SEASON APRIL 6 TO DATE.

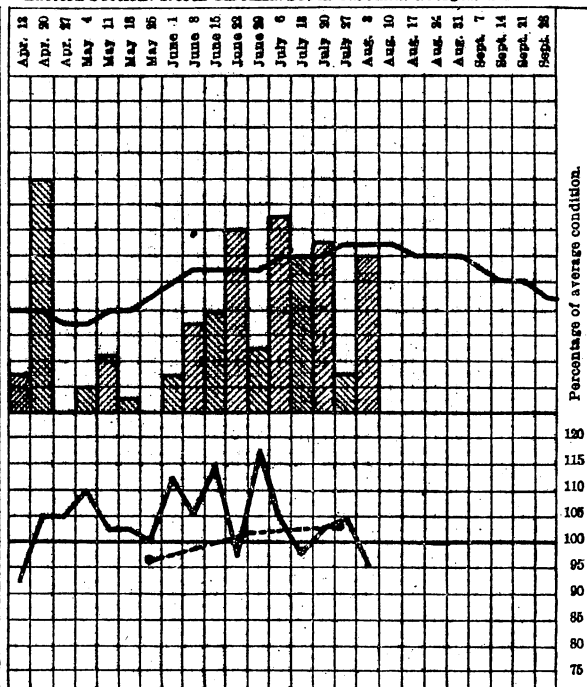
The diagrams shown on this and the following page indicate graphically by weeks the progress of the season's weather as compared with the normal in the several principal crop-growing districts, especially the cotton, and corn and wheat regions. They also show the percentage of the average condition by months, when available, of the corn, wheat, and cotton crops on the dates and for the States indicated on each chart, as reported by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.



Central Section: Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee.



Eastern Section: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.



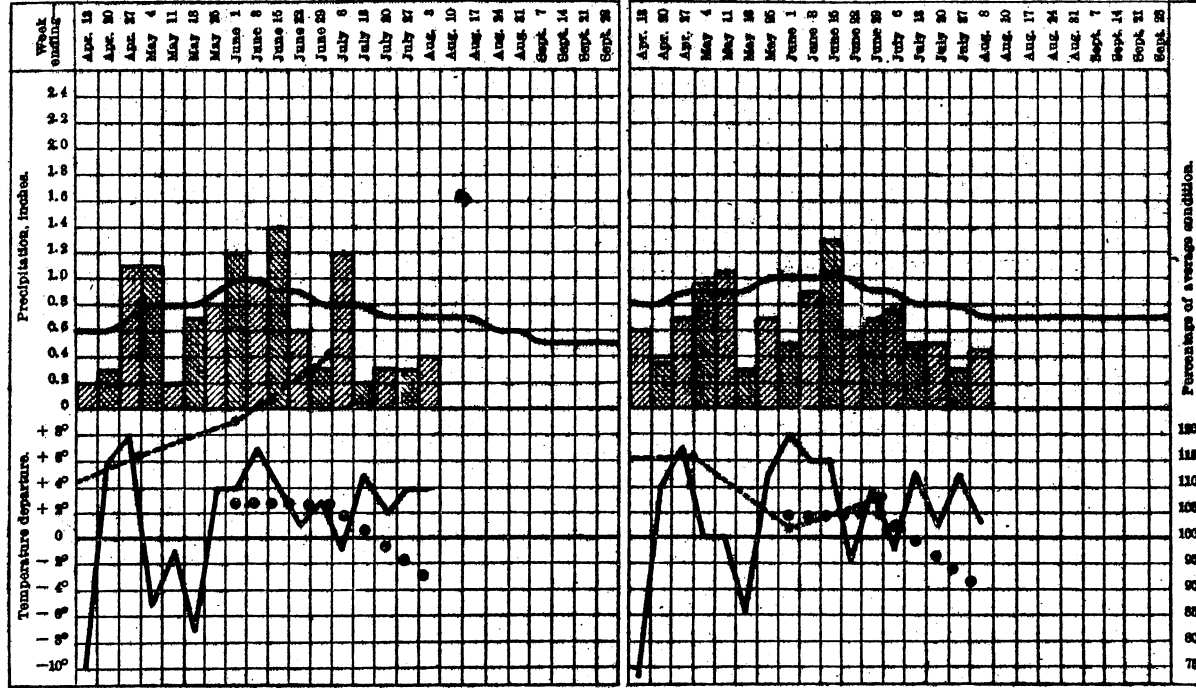
Shaded blocks in upper part of each diagram show average weekly precipitation, as indicated by figures at left, and the heavy solid line indicates the normal weekly precipitation.

The weekly temperature departures from the normal are shown by the heavy black line in the lower part of each diagram, the amount of departures, in degrees, being indicated by the figures on the left. The percentage of the average condition of cotton on the dates indicated, is shown by the dotted line, the amounts above or below 100 per cent being indicated by the figures on the right.

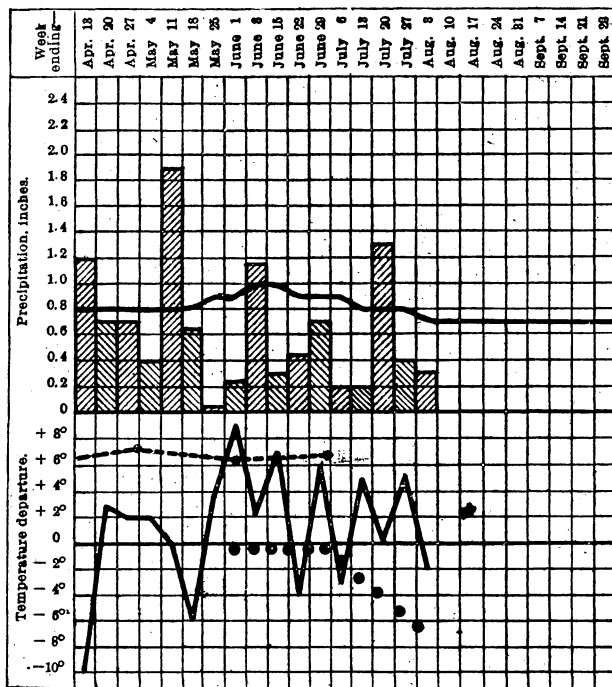
CORN AND WHEAT REGIONS.

Western Section: South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

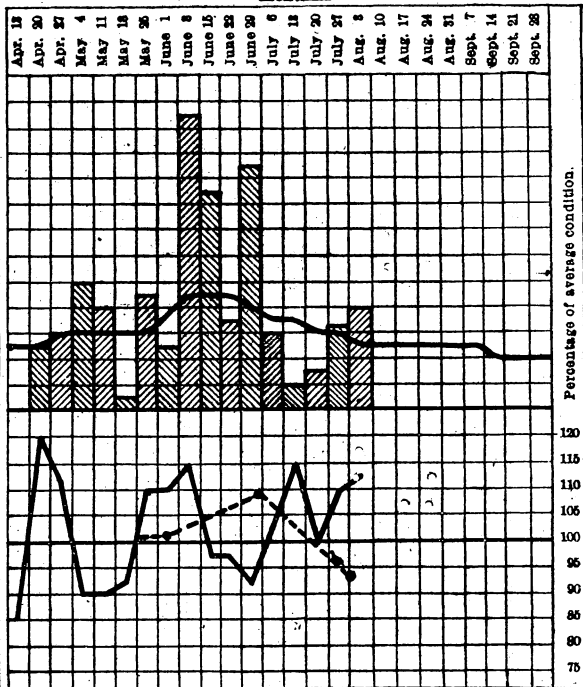
Central Section: Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas.



Eastern Section: Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.



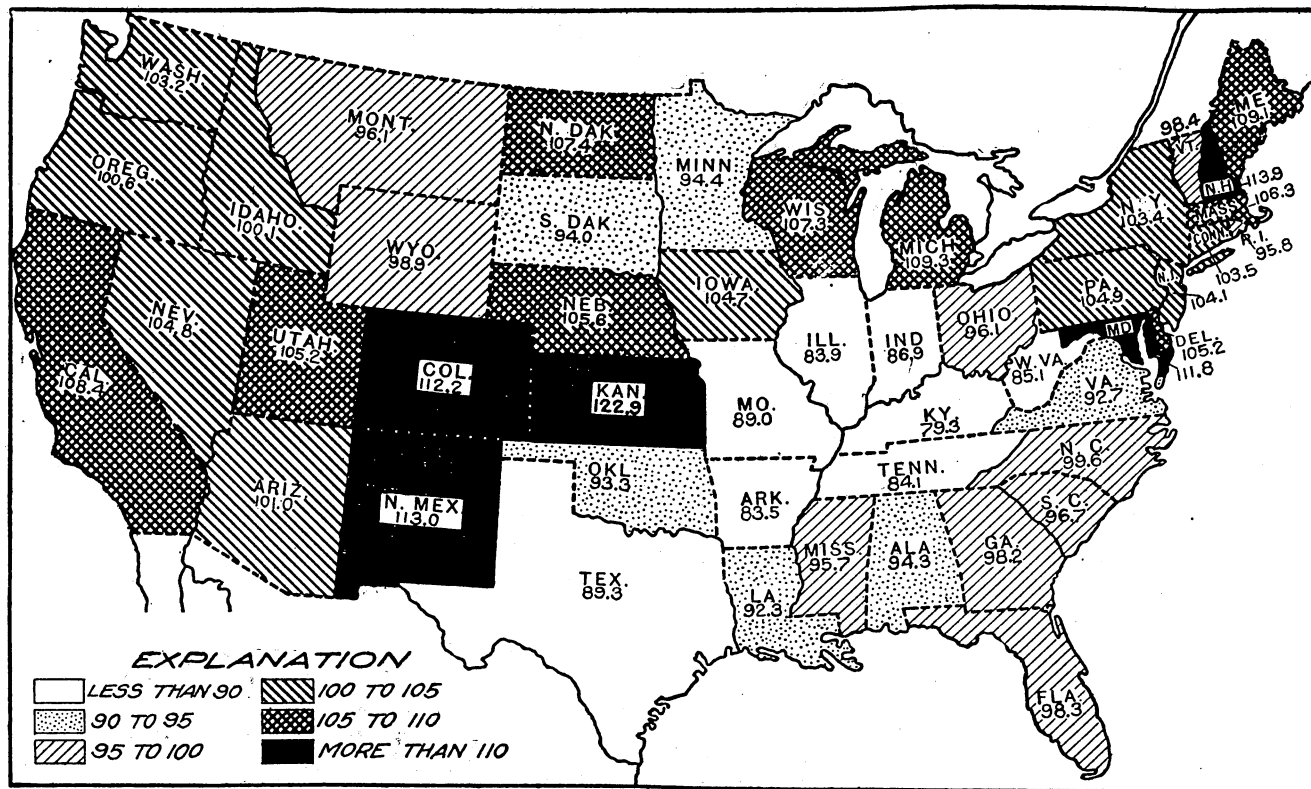
Spring wheat region: Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana.



Shaded blocks in upper part of each diagram show average weekly precipitation as indicated by figures at left, and the heavy solid line indicates the normal weekly precipitation.

The weekly temperature departures from the normal are shown by the heavy black line in the lower part of each diagram, the amount of departures, in degrees, being indicated by the figures on the left. The percentage of the average condition of wheat on the dates indicated, is shown by the dotted line, the amounts above or below 100 per cent being indicated by the figures on the right.

●●●● Average condition of corn to August 1.



Crop conditions August 1, 1914: Composite of all crops (weighted), 100 representing the 10-year average (not normal) condition on August 1.